HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR.
HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,213—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Extra Steamer, SHANNON, is expected on SUNDAY. If arriving in time for the Midday tide she will go straight into Dock; otherwise she will Anchor off the Apollo Bunder, where Passengers will be landed.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th "

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7538	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by Steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894, and s. s. Duca Balduino, 16th November, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr. 17, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	About 12th Nov

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Coast Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India, &c.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE moved and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accidents issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS guaranteed to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Impurity. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 8th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Last throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. R. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges. THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Appointed by Government.
W. C. SMITH,
M. I. Painters London and S. Australia.
CONTRACTOR to the Byculla Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
PAINTER and HOUSE DECORATOR,
OIL COLOR and VARNISH MERCHANT.
READY MIXED PAINTS
made to any shade.
BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for Damp Walls and other Special Purposes
RED, WHITE and TRANSPARENT.

Imported Direct to
W. C. SMITH,
47, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
Limited.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(Manager:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No Advance on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Re. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Capital..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £3,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £3,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,533
"	1885	" 936,107
"	1887	" 999,043
"	1892	" 2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

LIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,258
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummam Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(Late Professor at Exeter),
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette,
and
Published by the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LOVERS OF GOOD WINES ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE A TRIAL ORDER.

SPANISH WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

SHERRY.

	Per Case. Rs. a.	Per Bottle. Rs. a.
JEREZ SECO (Dry Old)	29 0	2 10
AMONTILLADO	35 4	3 12
AMONTILLADO, Passdo	46 0	4 0
FEDERAL	30 8	2 12
MANOLITO "EL ESPARTERO"	35 0	3 0
MANZANILLAS AMONTILLADO	51 0	4 6
AMONTILLADO, Blue Card	65 8	5 12
" Golden Card	69 0	6 0
" Ladies	48 8	4 4
" Capitolio	48 8	4 4
" Dry Wine for Consecrate	68 8	6 0
" Special for Invalids, Vintage 1820	68 8	6 0
" Very Old, Vintage 1840	93 0	8 0
" Ne Plus Ultra, Vintage 1809	132 0	11 8

PORTS.

MENESTRAL ROSADO	23 0	2 0
" SUPERIOR	24 8	2 4
VELHO	27 8	2 6
" SUPERIOR	29 0	2 10
BRANCO MUSCATEL	29 0	2 10
NAVIDADE de 1863	38 12	3 10
" de 1858	45 4	4 0
" de 1815	69 8	6 0

VERMOUTH.

FRENCH FLAVOUR	27 0	2 6
ITALIAN FLAVOUR	35 8	3 0

BRANDY.

SPANISH BRANDY, Very Old	61 0	5 4
" " ***	48 0	4 2
" " **	45 0	3 14
" " *	42 0	3 10

ALL OTHER BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS CAN BE HAD AT BAZAAR PRICES.

Up-Country Orders will be promptly executed if accompanied with Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay, or by Value Payable Post.

ALL THESE ARE BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY, JERAZ.
ALL THESE ARE BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY, JERAZ.

MORENAS & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A NEW WHISKY.

C. P. & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND.

Thinking there is yet room in India for another FIRST CLASS WHISKY at a Cheap Price,

We beg to Introduce to the Indian Public a NEW WHISKY of Our Own, which we consider Eminently Suited in every way to the Taste of All.

The Whisky is a Blend of the Finest Scotch Distillations, and we feel certain will give satisfaction to those who buy it. We Invite all to Sample the Whisky. Sample Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

PRICE: Rs. 27 PER DOZEN NET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

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For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

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Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

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Silver.....From Rs. 70.
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We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

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With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1893	1,12,88,095	31,43,000	1,57,11,360

It will thus be seen that in Ten Years the Net Premium Income has nearly doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

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	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
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SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

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JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

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KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	" 6	8 "
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Exquisitos	" 50	"	" 7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	" 50	"	" 5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	" 6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	" 5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	" 5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	" 4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT, AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission, Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including Horse Keeper; Consultations at Horses' Lodgings and sold, Rs. 15. Up-Country Commissions towards, buying and selling of horses will meet with prompt attention. Horses broken in to ride or drive. Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Polo, &c., &c., supplied at Rs. [illegible]. Horses bought and sold on Commission. Horses [illegible]. Veterinary Medicines and Appliances. Horses [illegible]. Horses [illegible]. Horses [illegible]

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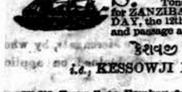
H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR
DIRECT LINE OF STEAMER.



S. "NYANZA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Abbas, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR direct, precisely on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1894. For freight and passage apply to—

કેશવજી દામોદર જેરામ,
i.e., KESSOWJI DAMODUR JAIRAM,
Agent.

Nos. 203, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

JUST UNPACKED.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS!!!
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS!!
APRICOT, Rs. 2-4 per lb.
CHERRIES, GREENGAGES, POIR ROSES, ASSORTED. } Rs. 2 per lb.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1894 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth Day of November instant, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Reclusions, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 1st Day of November, 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOW READY.
"BOMAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4

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COOKED HAM,
Rs. 2-8 per lb. in Slices.
COOKED HAM,
Rs. 2 per lb. on Cut.
HAM, As. 14 per lb.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association will be held in the Association Hall, Shaik Memon Street, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 1-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To consider what alteration and additions are necessary to be made in the present Indent and Agreement forms that are now being used by the Native and European importing Houses in ordering out the goods.
2. To consider correspondence from certain members of the Association, suggesting that in view of the large stocks of goods accumulating, orders for further purchases of the goods to arrive may, in the interest of the Association, be held in abeyance till the end of the present year.
3. To transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
MANECKJEE N. SEERVAI,
Assistant Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1894.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
[illegible] the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Current contains—
1. [illegible] Market Report.
2. [illegible] during the Week.
3. [illegible] Bullion.
4. [illegible] Summaries of Exports from Bombay [illegible] Manifests, with the total Exports for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. C. E. Kane, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the small bungalow below late Mr. Kane's bungalow (where the kit has been removed for sale), at Bandora Hill, Bandora, near Mount Mary's Church, the whole of his (Mr. Kane's) valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of drawing and dining room furniture, glass and crockery ware, plated ware, one D. B. C. F. B. L. gun in case complete by "Adams," one D. B. B. L. C. F. gun in case, by "James Kerr and Co.," one S. B. C. F. gun and rifle, in case by "Silver and Co.," revolvers, air pistols, Japanese swords, rich China bath tubs, a large double pole tent with rowki complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one photographic camera in case by "Eastman," with two lenses by "Dalmeyer and Swift and Son," one strong English-built single-seat office brougham by "Hooper," one Calcutta built stanhope mail-phaeton by "Dykes," one stronz dog-cart by Stephens, one 4-wheel dog-cart in case of very good order, a pair of very handsome iron grey Arab horses, 15 hands, 7 years old, very quiet, sets of English silver and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman hunting saddles, boots &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 3, 1894.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES

AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
Permit no substitution.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1810, and in INDIA in 1843.
OF ALL RETAILERS.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (BYCULLA), BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to Attend are Advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 12th November, 1894.

Printed Form showing the Time-Table and other Information can be obtained on application by Letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Editor of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

Miss Ali Abdullah will also endeavour during the approaching Sonapore Race Meeting, to Beat the present record for 100 miles on Horseback.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-class HOTEL is Charmingly and Healthily situated on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods. A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar, Patar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room open to the Westerly Breeze.

TABLE-DE-HOTE under European Supervision.

For Particulars apply to

EDW. L. REES,
Manager and Proprietor.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSENE OIL.

TENDERS are Invited for the Supply of such Quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1895 estimated at 16,000 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October, 1894.

PUBLISHED AT POONA.
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A SOCIETY PAPER—
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Social Rays—Harbour Lights, Side-Lights on Simple Subjects—Anglo-Indian Tales.

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Illustrated Articles descriptive of the London Fashions, suitable to India at the time of writing, contributed by a Lady moving in the best Society at Home.

A precis of some of the most interesting leading articles in the Indian Journals.

Articles on topics relating to the Army in India, contributed by Officers of rank and experience.

SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 7 per annum, with Postage. Specimen Copy free. ADVERTISERS should note that this is not a local Paper, but a Journal read by the leisured class and the Military all over India. It consequently forms a most valuable medium for first class Advertisements. It is in papers like THIS, rather than in general daily newspapers, which are hastily glanced at and thrown aside, that

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE READ

and Answered. This being an entertaining FIN DE SIECLE Journal, it is likely to be passed from hand to hand, and therefore it might be calculated, that it comes under the observation of many thousands of persons.

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(who must also be Policy-Holders):—

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OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,990
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,750
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

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SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

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AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
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Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

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Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

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SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
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OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

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(By order of the Board)
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Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Conference, Framjee Cowasjee Hall.

Parade, B. V. A., Fort.

Aryan Social Union, The People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Provincial Conference, Framjee Cowasjee Hall.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ponani and Gutenfels left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Yacht Club at an after dinner on Thursday next.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.—The Sun Mill was closed on Thursday owing to the strike of the mill-hands, working in the weaving department of that mill. New hands have been engaged, and the mill has been reopened since yesterday morning.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Rama Bheewa, a Hindu, aged fifty years, residing at Haines Road, was, on Thursday afternoon, walking along De Lisle Road, when he was knocked down by a hack victoria, which was being driven at the time by one Walla Rajaya, and sustained a fracture of the left thigh bone, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The accident is attributed to the negligence of the driver, who was driving on the wrong side of the road at the time.

REPORTED THEFT AT KOLBHAT LANE.—Dhurmee, a woman, residing at Kolbhat Lane, has made a report to the police that, during her absence, on Thursday evening, her room was entered, a brass box, containing ornaments and Rs. 111 in cash, broken open, and Rs. 34 in cash stolen therefrom, the ornaments and a portion of the cash being left untouched. The complainant suspects a man, who was seen in the room, and who absconded from Bombay the same evening.

THE LATE MR. KANE.—A circular, signed by Messrs. D. J. D'Monte, J. R. Mody, Dadabhoy N. Daver, Sbamrao Vithal, J. F. Gonsalves, W. Murray, W. Thacker, G. Gonsalves, M. C. Pereira, and Anandrao Ramkrishna has been issued, inviting the friends and admirers of the late Mr. C. E. Kane, at a public meeting, to be held at the Bandra Municipal Office, on Monday next, at 6 p.m., with a view to devise measures to perpetuate his memory in Bandra.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The appointments recently made in the Small Causes Court are the following :—Mr. Frederick Daly Spencer to be Registrar *sub protem* until further orders, vice Mr. Richard Wilson, deceased, Mr. Pillajee Bhagwantrao Desai to succeed Mr. Spencer as First Assistant to the Registrar. Mr. Bejonjee Ruttonjee Kotwal, interpreter, has been appointed chief translator in place of the late Mr. Bhasker Hari Bhagwat.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Quick March	The Old Style. H. L. Collins.
Overture	King Stephen. L. Y. Beethoven.
Valse	Yemola. C. Lowthian.
Selection	Patience. Fred. Godfrey.
Valse	Marie Vesper. A. J. Growe.
Galop	Hurly Burly. C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed Sunkernath Bavaba, a Hindu, Oomer, a Hindu woman, and Jobra, a Jewess, before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the accused Nos. 1 and 2 being charged with selling a minor, named Chundree, for immoral purposes, and No. 3 with buying her for Rs. 10; and for aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording further evidence, committed all the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 20th inst.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of October last the number of new admissions of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,186. Among them the number of new admissions was 771, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	48	9	31	88
Vanias	106	15	41	162
Brahmins	105	29	18	143
Lohanas	44	2	1	47
Other castes	228	29	74	331
Total	531	75	165	771

The average daily attendance was 102.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal appeared to answer a charge of refusing to provide a place of convenience with sufficient supply of water for the use of the occupants of certain buildings owned by him. The charge was preferred at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner. His Worship, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, said that the notice from the Municipal Commissioner to defendant was a good one, and he hoped the latter would provide proper accommodation. The magistrate would not fine the defendant but would give him two months' time to provide accommodation in accordance with the notice.

EXTENSIVE OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Mr. Faizullah Khan, chief inspector, Opium Department, charged Chinoo Shaikh Rasum with selling twenty tolabs of opium without a license from the Collector, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater yesterday. The accused, in defence, stated that the marked coins found with him were handed to him by a Mahomedan as part payment of the amount he owed him. Mr. Faizullah said that accused was an agent of many Moguls and Arabs who smuggled opium to a very large extent. Only twenty tolas of the drug was sold on this occasion; but they suspected that a very large quantity was systematically sold by him. The accused having previously been fined Rs. 20 was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

MISCHIEF IN A MILL.—Mr. Frank Peers, acting manager of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company Mill, at Tardeo Road, reported to the police, that some one had thrown a quantity of sulphuric acid on eighteen different looms in the weaving department of the mill, causing damage to the warps to the extent of Rs. 2,000. When the mill was closed on Wednesday evening everything was right, but on opening it on the following morning, the manager was informed, several looms in the weaving department were found damaged. The manager, after making inquiries into the matter, made a report to the police. It appears that there is ill-feeling existing between the jobbers of that department, and one of them was dismissed the same morning for not turning out a sufficient quantity of yarn.

GOA NEWS.—The concourse of people who assisted the feast of the newly-canonised martyrs of Cuncolim at Old Goa was between fifteen and sixteen thousand. The altar on which the relic, specially brought from Rome, was placed was superbly decorated.—For the next municipal election at Ilhas, Mr. Lucio Carneiro de Souza e Faro, and Mr. Artorio Coelho will be the candidates for presidentship on behalf of the Progressist and Regenerador parties.—A meeting of the Progressist party was held at Pangim, presided over by Dr. J. J. de Loyola; the several leaders from Salcete, Bardez, and Ilhas were present.—Mr. Raymundo Rodrigues, barrister-at-law, has filed a suit against Mr. Alpoim, district judge of Mapuca, for insulting him in open court.—The late military re-organisation had promised a reduction of Rs. 5,000, but it has resulted in an increase of Rs. 40,000.—Mr. Romualdo Misquitta has been proposed Municipal Judge at Diu in place of Mr. Adriano Pinto.—Dr. A. A. da Rocha has been appointed Director of the Meteorological Observatory at Pangim.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 6th October amounted to Rs. 6,513 against Rs. 9,506 for the same period last year.—Regular religious orders are put down by Portuguese laws, but the prejudice is wearing away.—A Society of the Sisters of Trinas is directing the female college at Pangim, and Rev. J. M. C. B. Martins, the superior of the Society of St. Francis Xavier, with Rev. Lucio F. Vas, and Feliciano Victor da Costa under him, has commenced with a new mission at Siroda.—The Home Government have telegraphed to Goa Government, to permit the working of the Mutual Aid Societies, whose rules have been submitted for approval.—The appeal made by David Antonio de Souza, son of the late Manoel Antonio de Souza, of African fame, to admit him as member of the Mafurca community has been rejected by the Provincial Council on the ground of illegitimacy.—On 31st of August the treasuries of Portuguese-India had an aggregate cash balance of Rs. 7,53,354. The receipts of the month amounted to Rs. 94,136, and the payment to Rs. 1,29,528. There are two Administrators of Forest at present, but a third officer is going to be appointed to give a post to somebody's son-in-law.—Owing to an advanced age of Mons. Loyola, the editor of *O Oreste*, which was published in Orlim, will in future be published by the teaching staff of the seminary of Rachol.—The earnings of the West of India P. Railway for the week ended 13th October amounted to Rs. 9,511 against Rs. 10,375 for the same period last year. The aggregate earnings for the month of July were Rs. 27,487, and the expenditure Rs. 25,037.—Dr. Costa Alvares memorialised the home government to appoint by competition Scandinavian Professor of Chemistry, Physic, and Introduction to Natural History, which has been provisionally held by Dr. Rocha, who accumulates in himself several Government posts, Mr. F. M. da Cunha, ex-Governor-General of Goa, has been decorated with gold medal for distinguished service in the colonies.—Mr. Mariano Feyo, the late Governor of Damaun, does not accept his transference to Diu, and he is returning to Portugal to tender his resignation. Mr. Godinho Campos is coming to Diu, and the ex-Governor of Damaun will be posted as Governor of Cabo Delgado.—Mr. B. J. C. Botelho da Costa, delegate of Ilhas, is appointed Judge of Barlavento, and Mr. E. A. de Souza Monteiro will substitute him. On the retirement of Mr. Fernandes Arez, Mr. Souza Monteiro is appointed Commissary of Customs and Abkari in Portuguese-India.—It is stated that a rapprochement is pending between the political parties at Bardez, and Mr. Miguel Correa will be president of the Municipal Chamber.—Margao was without fish for nine days, no fishermen having gone to sea on account of the new tax imposed by the Port Officer.—Mr. D. Gomes de Menezes, Judge of Ilhas, is shortly expected to resume his duty.—The bandits Bablo Dessai and Surioba Dessai, out of a gang of some seven persons who had taken refuge in British territory, have been captured. Warrants were issued against them for attempting robbery with arms in Singuem and wounding several persons in the attempt. The other dacoits are at large.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF THEFT IN A NATIVE FIRM.

DARSHY SURANG, one of the four partners of the firm of Sewjee Hansraj, grain merchants, carrying on business, at Surat Street, Mandvi, reported to the police, on Thursday night, the loss or theft of Rs. 9,500, consisting of eight currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and three notes for Rs. 500 each under very singular circumstances. It appears that about 2-30 p.m. on Thursday Pasoo Hansraj, the killedar (cashier) of the firm, who is also a son of one of the partners, on receiving payment of Rs. 2,500 from a Multanee, opened a safe of the firm, and taking out a roll of six currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and two for Rs. 500 each, placed the notes received from the Multanee in that roll. The cashier, then, as he thinks, placed the roll of notes on the floor near the safe and commenced taking out some hoondies from a drawer in the safe, after which, he locked the safe, but did not remember whether he placed the small roll of notes in the drawer of the safe before locking it. In this drawer, besides the amount above-mentioned, there was another roll of notes of the value of Rs. 2,000. About half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a servant belonging to another firm, called at the complainant's firm to receive payment of Rs. 4,000. In order to pay this amount, the cashier opened a small wooden-box, which was lying in front of him, and commenced counting out the amount required, when the complainant suggested to him that, as it was late, it would be better to pay the amount in currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each instead of a number of notes of small value, which would take up time to count, and ordered the cashier to open the safe. The complainant saw the cashier open the safe, but could not say if he took out the notes or not. Shortly after this the complainant and his mehta left the firm, leaving the cashier and the servant to whom the payment of Rs. 4,000 was to be made. The cashier on being questioned, stated that on opening the safe, in his master's presence, he missed the roll of notes, but did not mention it to his master or to any of the mehtas, until about thirty minutes later when he went to his master's place and informed him of the loss. The complainant then sent for the different persons who had been sitting in the firm's shop during the afternoon, and after making a thorough search, reported the matter to the police at midnight. The complainant suspected one of his mehtas, who was seated near the iron safe, and who had been in his employ for the past three months. The police made an inquiry and searched the residence of all the persons who were at the firm that afternoon, but the missing notes have not been found.

THE WAZIRISTAN COMMISSION.

THE CAMP ROBBED AND FIRED INTO.

THE Waziristan Delimitation escort marched into Wano on the 25th October, having made three marches from Kajuri Kach. The first was a march of some 12 miles to Spin; an easy route up the broad bed of the Khaisn nullah. No water was found anywhere *en route*, so it had to be carried on yakhal mules for the use of the troops at their half way halt. Spin is an extensive plain covered with grass and scrub, excellent grazing ground for flocks of sheep and goats, which abound here at certain times of the year. The hills around are absolutely barren, and of a very rocky nature. The plain is cut here and there by shallow nullahs with stony beds, and absolutely dry. Water is, however, to be found in the south-west of the plain, but only in limited quantities. It oozes up in a nullah at one point, and disappears again further on.

The Brigade encamped on the left bank of this shallow nullah, and the Commissioner and his camp selected a spot on the further side. Both camps were protected by a cordon of outlying piequets during the night, and the camp itself had numerous sentries, but none of these precautions prevented thieves from being at work: a bheodolite, a pony, and other things were stolen from the survey camp. The thief was doubtless an internal one.

The next day's march was to Karabkot. The Sappers and Miners with a wing of the 1st Gurkha Rifles started at 3 a.m. to make a road over a kotal fit for camel transport. The baggage column, protected by the other wing, started at 8 a.m. The road over the kotal, although good enough for mules, was only tolerable for camels, and considerable delay occurred here owing to these animals falling down in narrow places, thus delaying the whole column. The baggage did not arrive in camp till 7 p.m., well after dark.

The General, accompanied by the Cavalry and 3rd Seikhs, marched via the Kutina Pass to Karabkot, an easier route for transport, and more direct from Kajuri Kach, but which may possibly have political objections, owing to its being on the flank of the Mahsud country.

The following day, Wednesday 24th, the troops halted, and work was commenced on a post, which is to guard the line of communications. A suitable site has been found on the summit of a low hill, which commands the water supply, and is not itself commanded. 100 men of the 1st Gurkhas, under a British officer, is to garrison this post. A signalling station has been fixed on the summit of "Minchin Baba," a prominent hill in the immediate vicinity. This connects Wano with Kajuri Kach, where the telegraph line ends. The signallers are to live in the post, and walk up and down this huge hill daily.

A march of eight miles brought the force into Wano. We are encamped at the usual entrance to this enormous plain, where the river "Lol" finds its exit. The camp is most conveniently placed at the head of a clear spring of water, which produces a sufficient supply of drinking water for the whole force, the river Toi being used for watering animals. The plain is intersected by innumerable shallow nullahs, which are most convenient channels for the thieves to approach the camp by and most difficult to guard properly.

Last night, about 12 p.m., the camp of the 1st Gurkhas was fired into; no less than four shots, one of which unfortunately took effect on a Naik of the Regiment. The bullet, on being extracted, was found to be a Snider, and had ricochetted just before entering the man's body. The wounded man is going on well. The bullet passed through a British officer's and a native officer's tent, before reaching its objective. Another struck the ground between two other British officers' tents, and ricochetted over a third. The blackguard was of course not caught, although the discharge from his rifle was seen plainly in the dark.

It is really shameful that these border tribes should be made presents of rifles and ammunition of precision, as also money which they invariably spend on English rifles, and will pay any amount of money to purchase them. What else can be expected but that they should be used on our troops when they get convenient opportunities for doing so, as on the present occasion. There is every likelihood that the present marksman was a 'catch-em-alive-o,' or hanger on of the Commissioner's camp. The latter's camp was fired into yesterday, and a camel hamstrung. The sooner stringent measures are taken to clear away these brutes, the better for the safety of our troops.

The force remains halted here for the present.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE STEAMER PATHAN.

THE British steamer Pathan arrived at Woosung on Sunday afternoon (October 7), and was immediately boarded by seven Customs officers. In this connection we are only in a position to give an account of the seizure of the vessel. The Pathan left Hongkong on the 18th ult. bound to Shanghai and passed Turnabout at 1 p.m. on the 20th and made for Alligator Island which she reached at 3 p.m. She then saw three Chinese vessels, which turned out to be the Nansheng, Feichiu and Smith, the two latter for the occasion having been converted into armed cruisers. The vessels were a long way off, and one of them hoisted a signal which could not be made out on board the Pathan owing to the distance. As the Pathan still kept on her course, the Nansheng fired two blank charges and then a shot across her bows, so the Pathan steered straight for the Chinese ships. The signal could then be read which was "If you will wait a little." In consequence of this Captain Wright immediately stopped the engines, and a boat was lowered from the Nansheng which went alongside the Pathan on the weather side. An officer went on board and asked to see the ship's papers. The manifest was then shown him. The officer returned to the Nansheng and came back stating that the Admiral wished to see the ship's register. This was given him. The officer went back to his vessel and after waiting about an hour, the Captain of the Pathan signalled "Am I to wait any longer?" and the reply was "Yes;" this was after a consultation had been held with the officers of the Smith. The Pathan was then told to follow the Nansheng which she did, the man-of-war going first, followed by the Pathan with a cruiser on either side.

They all proceeded to the White Dogs where they anchored at 9 p.m., and the Nansheng kept her search light on the Pathan. Fifty fully armed men were sent to the Pathan, and the vessel was again boarded by officers who said they had found on the manifest some cases of ammunition, and that the steamer had loaded some war materials at Singapore. The captain denied this and stated that the small quantity on board was shipped at New York during time of peace. The officers wanted to examine the cargo there and then which Captain Wright said they could do, and had the hatches taken off, but when they found the holds full, they did not make any examination, but ordered the Pathan to proceed to Kelung. This was done and she arrived there on the 21st ult., leaving again on the 5th instant for Shanghai after representations had been made by the British and United States Legations to the Tsungli Yamen.—*North China Herald.*

MR. O'CONOR, British Minister at Pekin, in a letter to Dr. Edkins, Shanghai, states that, through his negotiations with the Chinese authorities over the murder of the Rev. James Wylie, at Laiyang, he has kept before him the necessity for immediately carrying out the sentences of death or outlawry upon Mr. Wylie's murderers, so that the crime might be connected in the public mind with the punishment. He is of opinion that the Chinese Government have shown a most praiseworthy desire to take all measures suggested to them for the prevention of similar outrages in the future, but during the present ferment and popular excitement, consequent on the war with Japan, he advised all missionaries to exercise great prudence, and, above all, not to expose their families.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of [illegible] herbs, is delicious to the [illegible] toilet disco- very of the age. Perfumers, Wh[illegible]t Chemists and [illegible]ngdon Road, London, England.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

THE YALOO RIVER NAVAL FIGHT.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following facts about the now famous naval engagement near the Yaloo River. The conflicting accounts hitherto given must have left much uncertainty in the minds of readers, but now we have had time to get the real truth. What we published at the time as the official account of the battle was, so far as it went, substantially correct—the Japanese apparently not having the same reason for perverting the truth as their Chinese opponents have. The Japanese are as secret as the grave about their naval and military movements until the engagements are over; but, as our correspondent says, they give details with all honesty, after the event. With the state of unrest in China, the Chinese officials cannot do this, because they 'fear the people.' There need be no lengthy proof of the fact that the Yaloo business played havoc amongst the Chinese fleet, chiefly because of the greater room the Japanese had for manœuvring their ships and the seaman-like manner in which the ships were handled. 'Whatever you may have to the contrary,' says our informant, 'the Japanese vessels are practically sound: they have not lost a ship, while the Chinese lost four.'

The ships engaged on the Japanese side were:—Yoshina, Naniwa (slightly damaged), Takachiho, Akitsushima, Matsushima, flag-ship (considerably damaged about the fore-mast only), Hashidate, Itsukushima, Fuso, Chiyoda, Heiyei, (considerable damage about decks and one shot in hull), Akagi (main-mast gone and one shot in hull), and Saikio-Maru (several shots in hull). The Saikio is an old mail liner, which has been partially armed and converted into a despatch boat. The Japanese loss was considerable—10 officers killed, 69 men killed, and 150 officers and men wounded. Out of the above total, the Matsushima (flag-ship) had over 140 killed and wounded, which was mostly caused almost principally by a shell from the Ting-yuen, which exploded the ammunition of the Japanese flag-ship which had been brought up on deck and was served out for her guns. It may well be imagined that the slaughter and confusion caused by this terribly effective shot—a veritable turning of the Japanese fire against themselves—presented a sight which is not often witnessed even in naval warfare. And yet the Flag-ship of the Japanese was not seriously damaged. One of her quick-firing guns was temporarily disabled, and the hydraulic gear of her big gun was knocked out of time The Saikio, already mentioned as an armed cruiser, had one of the Admiralty officers on board. Her experience was not pleasant. A shot carried away her steam steering-gear pipe and damaged the hand-gear at the same time; and thus the half-armed despatch-boat had a rather hot time of it. Several of the Chinese vessels singled her out for special attention, and attempted to cut her off from the Japanese line. The Chinese would certainly have succeeded in this manœuvre had not the Heiyei and the Akagi got in between her and the enemy's ships, and saved their despatch-boat from destruction. The Heiyei and Akagi sustained most of their damage in this plucky bit of rescuing service. As to the damage done to the Japanese, all their war vessels which suffered were at Nagasaki at end of last month, and were open to inspection. This applies, we may add only to the vessels which suffered the most, the Naniwa and the Saikio not having been mentioned. We are assured, however, that all the Japanese vessels could have remained where they were, excepting the Matsushima; but the Chinese fleet having been so seriously crippled, the damaged Japanese ships were fully justified in coming to Nagasaki to effect repairs.

THE CHINESE RESPECT JAPANESE FIGHTING POWERS.

We have the following information from a reliable source. It is not a pleasant story, but it ought not to be suppressed. It reflects seriously on the Chinese commanders and the Chinese system:—Before the battle of Pingyang, a council of war was held by the three generals commanding. The troops were disconcerted at not having been paid for some time. It was not proposed to pay them till after a big fight as there would then be fewer to pay. The only troops that had been regularly paid were those of General Tso. At the council, General Yeh proposed that they should evacuate Pingyang and retire. General Tso turned indignantly on him, exclaiming: Retire 'certainly not; give me your brevet and then you yourself can retire to hell!' Upon this General Yeh said: 'Of course I did not mean it. I only said it to try your courage, and we all know now what a brave man General Tso is.' When the attack was commenced General Tso mounted a rampart, though begged not to place himself in so exposed a situation. He replied that he at least would set an good example. He then went to the front in several places. His own men crying out 'The great man is dead,' became panic-stricken and fled, the other soldiers following. When the panic commenced the Japanese cried out 'Throw down your arms and your lives are safe.' Many did so. In fact the number that escaped was not more than 1,000. When hand to hand fighting took place the Japanese made deadly use of the bayonet, the Chinese, in spite of their superior size and strength, being utterly unable to cope with their skill in the use of the weapon. A troop of Chinese cavalry charged the Japanese infantry shouting wild war whoops. Not a sound was heard from the Japanese line till they were only 200 yards from their enemy when a whistle gave the signal for volley firing. The effect was instantaneous. The caval

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

DAILY IMPROVEMENTS are being made in SEWING MACHINES, and OURS are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and Complete with Accessories Best Wood-Work, &c.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

IT is now acknowledged, both by European and Natives, that Ours is the most Varied and Lovellest Stock of Ties and Scarves in India.—BATLIBOI & VIRJEE Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW Diplomad Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

THE Newest thing out!! Standard Copper Tea Kettles, with Lamp, on high Iron stands, beautifully finished, a beauty for the Drawing Room.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, an Experienced CASHIER, age about 35. Must be quick worker, and write a good hand. Salary about Rupees one Hundred. Security required. Apply, by letter, NEW MOFUSSIL Co., Ld., with Testimonials.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. KANE'S Valuable Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Guns and Rifles, Tent, &c., at Bandora Hill, Bandora, to be Sold TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th instant.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India: —N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Valuable DIAMOND NECKLACE, with Locket, Rs. 2,500, lowest. Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

LOST.—In Mahim Woods, on the Morning of Wednesday, 31st October, a light-coloured Dog, FOXHOUND, the property of the Bombay Hunt. The Finder will be Rewarded on returning him to the KENNELS, Bandora.

NEW and SECOND-HAND ENGLISH BOOKS of all sorts for SALE. Cheap, Second-Hand Books also Purchased or Exchanged. Apply "Book," care of this Office.

JAMES PEARSE'S BISCUIT, CAKE and BREAD FACTORY, is at 22, APOLLO STREET, Bombay.—Plum, Madeira, and Savoy Cakes, &c., Currant, Cheese, &c., Cakes and Fresh-made Biscuits daily. Please copy the Address: 22, APOLLO STREET, East Side.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY. Howard's ART of RECKONING, Re 1. Rs. 2, Rs. 5. —CASSELL & Co., London; THACKER & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET.—ACCOMODATION for Three European Families or Couples, at Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmee. Five Minutes' Walk from Mahalaxmee Station. Rent Rs. 20 for Each Accomodation. Apply to Mr. BOMANJEE COWASJEE TAPIA, No. 8, Bell Lane, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—Rev. DAVID FINLAYSON, saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a very comfortable, central and accommodative HOTEL on the Hill. It is open to the Westerly Breeze. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL consisting of Several Detached BUNGALOWS, is situated on the highest spot, and is the nearest to Narel Station. Combines every convenience for visitors.

[illegible] Manufacturing [illegible] and Italian [illegible] fresh made always [illegible] Meadows Street, [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

WITH Mercantile Offices, Banks, and Produce Markets closed on several days during the past week for the Hindu New Year holidays, the volume of Export business passing has naturally been even smaller than of late; and our principal shipping staples remain in their previous unsatisfactory position. In Exchange there has again been but little doing either way, and the market has been generally quiet, but steady on the whole, though latterly with a slightly downward movement, our quotations this evening being 1-32 to 1-16d. lower than those which ruled a week ago. The Money Market is very easy. Three and a-half per cent. Government Paper has declined 1-16 per cent. Freights are quiet at last week's quotations for prompt shipment; and forward they are nominally unchanged and steady, but lacking the test of actual business. The Native New Year's Day purchases of Imports have been upon a smaller scale than usual, dealers having been discouraged by the late unseasonable rain in the consuming districts.

MONEY.—With the greater part of the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday (the Bank having been closed yesterday) virtually given up to native holidays, there was naturally but little room for movement in the items of which the Return is made up; but such as there was is further addition to the Bank's Cash Balance of 11¾ lakhs, at 38½ lakhs. This increase in the Balance was mainly due to a diminution in the trade demand for Money which, owing to a further material addition to Private Deposits, and a sensible falling off both in Loans and Bills Discounted, is shown to have been some 10½ lakhs; the Balance having been further helped by an increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's branches (counterbalanced, however, to some extent by withdrawals at the head office) and, on the other hand, reduced by an increase in the balances with other Banks. The Money Market has meantime been very easy; and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On the re-opening of the Banks on Tuesday morning after the *Dewali* holidays the market was steady at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and the same for Demand; and at 1s. 1 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits; 1s 1⅛d. for the Bank media of remittance having been named for next year, and at which a little business was reported. The supply of Mercantile Paper, however, and the enquiry for Bank remittance still remained more or less nominal. On Wednesday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat all day, with but little business passing either way beyond a moderate amount of Telegraphic, which was reported for next year's transfer, at 1s. 1⅛d. Yesterday morning the tone was quiet again at opening at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, at which a little business was reported; and at 1s. 1 5-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-16d. Credits, for forward transfer and delivery, respectively, at which also a little was done. The amounts passing either way, however, were again of a retail nature. A small enquiry for Gold and Silver was reported; but no transactions in these metals transpired. The market opened quiet again this morning, at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits; but Merchants' Bills being again scarce, and a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance springing up again rates receded slightly to our quotations at foot, at which they closed:—

Bank Bills on demand		.....	1s. 1⅛d.
Do.	Telegraphic	.....	1s. 1⅛d.
Do.	3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 9-32d.
Do.	4 „	.....	1s. 1 5-16d.
Do.	6 „	.....	1s. 1 3-8d.
Credits	3 „	.....	1s. 1 3-8d.
Do.	6 „	.....	1s. 1 7-16d.
Documents	3 „	.....	1s. 1 13-32d.
Do.	6 „	.....	1s. 1 15-32d.
Francs	3 „	.....	140⅛
Do.	6 „	.....	141¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened on Tuesday at 103 1-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 102 13-16 for Account, and remained at these quotations all day, in a quiet market, leaving off at the same level. On the following day 3½ per Cents opened at 103 1-16 for cash and the settlement, and at 102 13-16 for next account, at which quotations remained to the close, with a quiet feeling in the market, but with buyers at the rate quoted for the end of this month. Yesterday, 3½ per Cents were quoted on opening at 103 11-16 and 102 13-16 for cash, and the end of this month's account, respectively, and rates remained steady at this level throughout the day, closing without change. 103 and 102 13-16 were quoted this morning at opening, for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, and though the tone of the market has been weak, there has been no further change in rates.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 123. Port Trust Bonds have declined 1½ per cent., say to 105½.

SHARES.—This market having been open for only a couple of days this week, and in those sparely attended and without animation, very few changes have taken place since last Friday, but compared with our quotations on that date, we note, in Cotton Mill Scrip, a decline of Rs. 20 in James Greaves; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Howard and Bullough, and Queen; and of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, and Imperial, and an advance of Rs. 30 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 22½ in Manekji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Oriental; and of Rs. 2½ in Empress. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 50 for the first issue, and Rs. 20 for the others; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 7 lower; and Thacker and Co. Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the late untimely rain the New Year's Day's business in the bazaar in staple *Grey Goods* did not come up to the expectations which had been formed. Dealers are very willing sellers; but buyers are only operating to meet their immediate wants. Rates generally are unchanged; and stocks the same as before. Only a moderate business has been done in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed* Goods at current rates. For *Locally made* Goods there was a very active demand on the native New Year's Day, at hardening rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 7,000 packages; and of *Local* some 10,000.

YARNS.—A small business only has been done in *Imported Twist* during the week, but prices are all unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending on Tuesday are given as 6,000 bales, with Exchange on Bombay standing at Rs. 191. China buyers here have operated very freely, and a very large *Dewali* business has consequently transpired, nearly 20,000 bales having changed hands, while rates generally have advanced about 1-16 to 1-8 anna per lb.; the market closing steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 7-16	to	4¼ per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „	4¼	„	4 5/8 „
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „	4⅜	„	5 „
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „	5 1-8	„	5 1/16 „
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „	5 7-16	„	5 5-8 „
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „	5 5-8	„	5 15-16 „
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „	6 1-8	„	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „	6 7-8	„	7 1-8 „
„ ...	... „ 40s	„ „	8¼	„	8¼ „

METALS.—A large business has been done in *Copper* at 8 to 12 annas per cwt. higher, the market being firm at the advance. *Yellow Metal* has been steady with a moderate enquiry, and prices have advanced 2 to 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* is steady and unchanged at last week's quotations.

COAL.—Sales of ready *Wallace's Merthyr Cardiff* have been made at Rs. 16½ per ton, alongside, during the week; and there are forward sellers of *Powell's* and *Dawson's* at Rs. 17½, and Rs. 16½ per ton, respectively. The tone of the market is steady; we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartely	Rs. 16 per ton.
West do.	„ 16½ „
Australian	nil.
Powell's Duffryn	„ 17½ „
Cardiff	„ 16½ „
Japan	nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—No business, either ready or forward, beyond the purchase of a few hundred bales of Dharwar from stock, has been reported for shippers' account during the past week; but the Mills have bought some 7,000 bales, in the aggregate, chiefly ready stuff, say, Bengal Oomras, Dholleras-Bhownugger descriptions Compta, Dharwar, and Westerns; but including some contracts for Oomra kinds of the new crop, for delivery in January. On days when the market has not been closed for holidays the tone has been quiet or dull, and latterly a decline of Rs. 2 per candy in prices was established. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices unchanged.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts on Monday morning, advise no further rain in the Bengal circle since the middle of last week, and stated that prospects were much improved in the Agra and Beawar districts, while picking had become general at Cawnpore. In the Oomra circle, also, there had been no more rain beyond 18 cents at Dhulia, and 1¼ inch at Khangaum; but in the former district where the plants were shedding bolls—the crop had been seriously damaged by the previous heavy rain; while at Khangaum and Barsee more rain was needed. At Broach, a further fall of nearly 9½ inches had been registered; but the plants were still reported as flourishing though needing fine weather. In the Dholleras circle there had also been more rain—reaching nearly 6 inches at Bhownugger, [illegible] were ready for picking in some [illegible] though needing fine weather, was still flourishing, scarcely any damage being expected at Wadwan. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crop was doing well.

With the exception of a fall of an inch and a-half at Bellary, rain ceased over the whole of the Cotton area after the despatch of Monday's telegrams, and the weather has since been seasonable, crop prospects being much improved in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles by the favourable change.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F. Rs.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine January	163 -2 5-8d.	
Do. F. G.	„ 138—2 3-8d.	
Do. Good	„ 132—2 1-4d.	
Bolatee, Fine	„ 168—2 23-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	„ 148—2 9-16d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good January	„ 149—2 9-16d.	
Oomra F. Good January and Feb.	„ 158—2 22-32d.	
Dholleras, Fine April	„ 170—2 29-32d.	
Do. F. G.	„ 164—2 13-16d.	
Do. Good	„ 154—2 5-8d.	
S G Dharwar, Good May	„ 165—2 13-16d.	
Westerns „ June	„ 162—2 ¾d.	
Broach Fine March	„ 187—3 3-16d.	
Do. Good	„ 179—3 1-16d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	7,212	7,332	5,013
From 1st January to 1st Nov.....	1,546,073	1,565,811	1,630,999
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week.....	7,025	4,561	9,687
From 1st January to 1st Nov	780,195	784,851	888,619
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,691	1,772	2,238
From 1st January to 1st Nov.....	149,603	150,567	149,006

WHEAT.—On day's when this market has been open the tone has remained quiet, business for shippers' account having been upon the usual small scale. An advance of half-an-anna per cwt. in the price of *Delhi* took place in the earlier part of the week; but otherwise there has been no movement in rates, quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	13	0 per cwt.
Do. 88 „	„	3	11	0 „
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„	3	11	0 „
Red Delhi.....	„	3	3	0 „
Hard Yellow	„	3	12	0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	7	0 „
Hard Red.....	„	3	6	0 „

SEEDS were quiet in tone, with a small export business passing in the earlier part of the week; but latterly there has been a rather better demand, and the feeling has become steady, with transactions upon a moderate scale, *Linseed* has fluctuated slightly in value; but other descriptions have remained unchanged, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-0	to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaserat	„ 6-0-0	to „ 6-1-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 5-13-0	„ „
Do. Red do.	„ 5-7-0	to „ 5-11-0 „
Gingelly, White	„ 40-0-0	per. cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 40-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of wheat and seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892 cwts
Wheat for the week	35,273	57,807	103,609
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st November	3,142,732	6,103,596	9,453,239
Linseed for the week ...	10,959	32,103	14,709
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st November.....	5,170,390	4,044,925	3,620,672
Rapeseed for the week...	6,543	8,977	33,821
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st November.....	3,326,028	4,193,403	1,606,968
Gingellyseed for the week	16,959	31,560	30,163
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st November.....	847,536	1,075,137	978,603

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	...	59,574	91,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st November.....	1,551,542	4,554,524	8,837,809
Linseed for the week ...	3,601	14,248	20,537
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st November.....	5,143,796	3,828,244	3,490,807
Rapeseed for the week...	...	8,003	49,698
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st November.....	3,110,106	3,895,500	1,449,427
Gingellyseed for the week	1,816	6,970	18,419
Do from 1st Jan. to 1st November.....	902,878	1,171,563	931,576

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 4

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in C.—Hymns 197, 323 and 294.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 423, 22 and 427.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Parisian Tones.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday, November 3.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—(Choral) Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 435, 182 and 328.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 220, 221 and 427.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 427, 538 and 438.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
Service in the John Connan School.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—Hymns 303, 311 and 272.
Psalm 27, chant 235 and 103, tune 94.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 276 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 297 and 32.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAON.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion Sermon by Rev. H. Bowman.—Hymns 205, 224 and 392.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 367, 167 and 72.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
Grant Road Church.

8 a.m.—Children's Day Service.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Pastor H. A. Crane.
Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Pastor H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev H. Baker, D. D. Mazagaon Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stephens.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1, Evening.

Alexander III., the Emperor of All the Russias, is no more.

He died at 2-15-p.m. in his villa at Livadia to-day.

Consternation of a profound character is felt throughout Russia.

When the Imperial ensign was seen lowered to the half-mast vast crowds of people filled the streets of the Capital and most made the sign of the cross in memory of the departed.

The surging crowds have not yet dispersed, as they are anxiously waiting to hear further news from Livadia.

MANIFESTO OF NICHOLAS II.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

A manifesto has been issued to the Russian people by the Czarewitch, signed Nicholas II., declaring that he will be mindful of his august father's legacy.

He solemnly vows to make a peaceful development of the power and glory of Russia, and to secure the happiness of the subjects will be his sole aim.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES *EN ROUTE* TO LIVADIA.

LONDON, Nov. 1, Midnight.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were in train at Vienna, *en route* to Livadia, when the telegram announcing the death of the Czar was delivered in the evening.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM NORTH PERU.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Serious news has reached here from North Peru.

The insurgents at Callao are attacking the British Consulate there, and, it is reported, that the insurgents have made the British Consul a prisoner and his wife and daughter have been killed.

It is further reported that the British Consulate has been already burned by the insurgents.

The British Squadron at Vancouver has been hastily ordered to proceed to Callao.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF MOURNING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2, Morning.

In consequence of the death of the Czar there will be official and private demonstrations of mourning throughout France.

The theatres and other places of amusement will be closed, and the Chamber of Deputies will be adjourned.

WRECK OF A PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.

Particulars have been received here from New Zealand of the total wreck of the Union Line steamship Wairarapa on the coral rocks of the Great Barrier Island, on the north-east Coast of Australia, and the drowning of 111 passengers and 24 of her crew.

After undergoing much privations, 26 of the survivors have reached Auckland on rafts.

DISTURBANCES ON THE RUSSO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

SIXTY CHINESE KILLED BY THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.

Intelligence has been received from the Asiatic Provinces of Russia stating that bodies of Chinese deserters have attacked several Russian frontier stations and succeeded in seizing arms and ammunition which were stored at one of the stations.

The attacks were eventually repulsed by the Russians, killing sixty Chinese.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here at mid-night, on Thursday.

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

A resolution dealing with the very satisfactory work done during the year by the Meteorological Department has been published.

THE WAZIRIS.

The recent report of the raid by the Khel Waziris is now confirmed. No reports have been received by the Government of India since the 28th ultimo of any further hostility on the part of the Waziris at Jandola.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Telegraphs.—Messrs. Chappel, Elrington, Foord, and Mercer, Assistant Superintendents, receive officiating and temporary promotions.

The following appointments have recently been made in the Post Office :—Messrs. Wilson, Ham, Cornwall, and Ladlaska, are notified.

The jail statistics, published to-day by the Home Department, is gener ally more favourable than last year.

The following Offic ers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Spence, Richardson, Stewart, Thomson, Cra wford, and Pritchard.

Leave has been grant ed to Major W. Wilson for nine months.

Mr. Williams, Under Foreign Secretary, has taken over charge of his appointment ; Mr. Levinge will, therefore, revert to his former post.

Mr. Wigley officiates as Deputy Secretary to Government until further orders.

Lieutenant F. Beville, Political Department, has been granted six months' leave.

Owing to Officers of the Political Department returning from leave or offi ciating in higher grades, various temporary promotions have been notified.

The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act comes into force on April 1.

Mr. E. Oliver has been a ppointed to officiate vice Mr. Marshall as Chief Engineer ; Mr. J. Campion officiating vice Mr. Oliver.

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

A sensational case, in which Assistant Surgeon O'Donoghue, Indian Medical Service, was tried at the Allahabad Criminal Sessions, on a charge under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, was concluded last evening. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

MINEROLOGIST TO THE INDIAN GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Willian Anderson, late of New South Wales Geological Survey, has been offered and accepted the post of mineralogist in the Indian Geological Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gurkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

The N. L. steamer Hohenzollern arrived from Australia.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 7-8
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £36,200,000, decrease, £600,000 ; public deposits, £5,500,000, decrease, £100,000 ; other deposits £27,800,000, decrease, £1300,000 ; other securities, £18,800,000, decrease, £200,000 ; notes and gold, £27,300,000, increase, £900,000. The Bank's reserve is 63 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE POONA RIOTS.

TATYA SAHEB NATU'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

Tatya Saheb Natu was charged to-day before Mr. Jacob, Sessions Judge, in connection with the late riots, at the Daruvala Bridge. Mr. Lowndes prosecuted, and Messrs. Branson and Chandavarkar defended. Babaji Jugdale, havildar, repeated, with some additions, the story he told in the previous case. In cross-examination by Mr. Branson he admitted that Tatya Saheb Natu was not arrested until after he had complained against the police. Hari Maroti, a witness in the last case, and Husansha, the keeper of the mosque, were also examined. The latter admitted in cross-examination that the place was never registered as a mosque at all but as a kubristan or burial-place, but said it was now used as both. The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Captain Hodges, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Commandant of Fortress Asirgarh, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Bough rejoined his regimental headquarters.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Chambers, Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England, is posted on general duty, Poona District.

With reference to Bombay Army Order No. 562, of 3rd November last, Mr. Ellwood is directed to proceed to join the 4th Bombay Cavalry.

With reference to Bombay Army Order No. 574 of the 10th November last, 2nd-Lieutenant Benwell is directed to proceed to join the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

In continuation of Bombay Army Order No. 496 it is notified that Captain Sitwell, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, now on leave in England, has been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot, vice Captain Saunders promoted Major.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Hall, 35th Field Battery, to England, from 5th July until such time as he is promoted to the rank of Captain, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Captain Jameson, officiating Medical Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, to Zearat, from the 20th June to 21st July, 1894, on medical certificate.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Adair, Capt F E S
Browne, Maj and Mrs A G F, 4 children and nurse
Bateman, Mr F
Bradley, Lieut H V
Chapman, Captain and Mrs F H
Claridge, Mrs
Fills Mrs, and infant
Fitzgerald, Mrs, child and infant
Fergusson, Mrs, two children and ayah
Foulds, Mr D
Frost, Mr R H
Gaffney, Brigadier-Surg-Lieut-Col J B
Godfrey, Mrs
Grieson, Miss
Gaunt, Mr
Gibson, Mr P G
Hamblin, Mr R E
Hart, Mr and Mrs
Horne, Col F J, R E
Hamblin, Mr R E
Hay, Lieut J H
Johnson, Miss
Johnson, Mr
Kanga, Surg-Major
Kama, Mr and Mrs D P
Long, Miss
Losd, Miss
Lees, Mrs R C, and infant
Lees, Miss
Lees, Miss M
Mallum, Mrs
Masavi, Mr
Monies, Mr and Mrs A and child
Muir, Mrs, infant and maid
Mcgill, Mr
Muthell, Dr and Mrs C, and infant
Meade, Capt and Mrs J W B
Malcolm, Mrs, infant and ayah
Mould, Surg-Capt G T
Mills, Mrs and infant
Macdonald, Miss
Milles, Lieut Hon'ble L A
Rosavio, Mr G
Reilly, Major B M
Spencer, Mr F A
Sampson, Mr E D
Strahan, Miss
Slater, Mr C
Schalch, Mrs
Sinclair, Mr H
Thompson, Miss A M
Wymann, Mr
Williams, Capt
Woodward, Miss
Watson, Smith, Mr R M
Ward, Mr
Williams, Capt M G.

FOR BRINDISI.

Armstrong, Revd and Mrs
Ward and children and nurse
Bell, Miss B C M
Egerton, Mrs
Hearn, Mr F A
Harvey James, Mr S
Lyall, Mr
Marshall, Col G F L, R E
Marshall, Mrs
Price, Mr C W
Priest, Mr H H
Sydney Hartwell, Mr
Skipton, Mr H S K
Ward, Mr

FOR PLYMOUTH—Greaves, Miss R.
FOR NEW YORK—Nelson, Mr A.
FOR ADEN—Roberts, Mr J M.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per ss Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 10th November, 1894.
For Plymouth—Col J Hunter ; Mr J J Heaton ; Miss Hansom ; and Capt E R Browne.
Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 17th November, 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs A Neville ; Miss Paton ; Miss G Paton ; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Col A McM Patterson ; Mrs Patterson, 2 infts and 2 Misses Patterson; Mr and Mrs Burne ; Mr Becher, governess and two children ; Rev J and J Birkett ; Mrs W B and Miss Wilson ; Mr J Burnemann ; Miss Henderson; and Capt F A Hogion.
For Brindisi—Mr J E Agilasis ; Mrs Broadbent ; and Two Misses Broadbent.
For Aden—Lieut-Col J E Broadbent.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 24th November, 1894.
For London—Mr Richter and Mr R B Joyner.
Per ss Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 1st December, 1894.
For London—Mrs Warburton ; Mr and Mrs L A Butcher ; Miss Butcher ; and Mrs Captain ; and Mr and Mrs E W Baker, infant and nurse.
Per s s Ganges, Capt T Creery, 15th December 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Bayley and 2 children ; Lieut-Col and Mrs Miller ; and Mr Justice Cosby.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 22nd December, 1894.
For London—Col H Grey ; Mr and Miss Grey ; and Mr Lewis Westmacott.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

His Excellency Viscount Nova Villa of Ourem the new Governor-General of Goa, accompanied by the Viscountess of Ourem, his son, and daughter-in-law, and Captain Rocha, A.-D.-C., left Bombay for Goa, yesterday, by 2 o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus. Col. and Mrs Feyo, ex-Governor of Damaun, Mr. Tavares, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. N. R. Oliver, Rev. Tornina, secretary to the Bishop of Damaun, Rev. Coutinho, Dr. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Dr. and Mrs. Pathama, Mr. Martins, Mr. D. Mascarenhas, Mr. J. A. Rozario, Mr. A. C. Mendonca, and Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla, were present at the station to see his Excellency off. Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla garlanded and offered bouquets of flowers to his Excellency and party. The Viscount, after shaking hands with those present, entered a reserved saloon, with his party, a few minutes before the departure of his Excellency, at 2 p.m.

If Afghan astrologers can read the heavens, the Amir's reign is to last eighteen years. His Highness has been informed by some venturesome mullah that he will live three years more, after which the throne of Kabul will pass into other hands.

The *Speaker* has the following about the Czar in its weekly article, "by a mere outsider :"—Some years ago I heard from a sure source a very touching story of the unhappy monarch. It was at the close of one of those annual visits to Denmark, in which he has always found his chief relaxation and delight. He was saying good-bye to his favourite nieces, the daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales. "Good bye, my dears," he said, as he kissed them. "You are going back to your happy English home, and I to my Russian prison." A sad commentary truly upon the splendours of a despotic throne !

The other day, says a Liverpool Correspondent, Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co., Liverpool, received from Captain James A. Murray, of their steamer Gambia, an account of a battle between a sword-fish, thresher, and a whale off the West African coast. The letter is dated from Cameroons, 1st ultimo, and says that when the steamer was off Fernando Po, breakers were reported on the vessel's starboard bow. On Captain Murray going on the bridge, he found the "rock" to be a large whale, which was engaged in a furious encounter with a sword-fish and thresher. The thresher was seen to throw itself high into the air and come down with great force on the exposed back of the whale. The latter, from the repeated jerks which it made, was also seen to be attacked with great force from below by the sword-fish. Suddenly an extra lurch was given by the whale, and over it turned on its back. Then it was seen that the sword-fish had been making a fearful onslaught below the water. The sword had stuck deeply, and the sword-fish appeared like the mast of a vessel with the body of the whale as the hull. The sword-fish made desperate efforts to release itself, but its exertions were unavailing. At last, however, the whale gave several side jerks, endeavouring, it could be seen, to break the sword of its foe. This it at last succeeded in doing, and threw the sword-fish into the sea, minus its dangerous snout. The battle was now over, and all of the combatants disappeared beneath the surface of the water. Most of the ship's crew saw the fight from the steamer's deck, and so close were all of the fish that every movement they made during the greater part of the contest could be seen.

A Vienna Correspondent writes :—Before the week is out the celebration of a jubilee will begin in Vienna in which all are anxious to play an active part who wish to be known as belonging to "society." The hero of the jubilee is Herr Johann Strauss, the "King of the Valse," as he is called. On the 15th instant it will be exactly fifty years since he placed himself at the conductor's desk, and with his magic fiddle and bow took the command of Viennese dance music, which he has not since abandoned. This event happened at Domnayers, a fashionable resort outside the gates of Schonbrunn, where the elegant society of those days assembled. When he first conducted his new valse "Courting your Favour," fifty years ago he was nineteen years old, and to-day the grandsons of those who then applauded him are waiting impatiently for the new valse which he will play upon his jubilee. It is an interesting fact that the Strauss family play a marked part in Vienna life, and that they have been at the head of Vienna dance music for such a long time. Twenty years before the Johann Strauss of to-day produced his first waltz his father had composed the melodious Vienna valse which went round the world before railways or the telegraph connected the continents. His brother Herr Edouard Strauss —"Handsome Eddy," as he is called—shares his throne. Thousands of valses have winged their flight from Vienna. Many have disappeared and are forgotten, but a good number have proved perennial and are popular all over the world—none so much as the "Blue Danube," composed in 1867.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

I have been reading lately many surprising things of American women's progress—how women deans of legal clubs give well attended legal lectures ; how one hundred Kansas women have pledged themselves to wear Turkish trousers, the outward sign of the professed biped ; how two thousand women doctors are practising their healing powers throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and many other facts which would have been called far-fetched and fabulous a little time ago. But the tallest tale (to use pure Americanese) that I ever came across is that of a San Francisco lady who undertakes not only to conquer all ailments by special interposition of Providence, but volunteers to diagnose and cure the diseases of country patients simply by a lock of their hair. After this Lourdes must take a back seat and Zola consider his miracles out-miracled. If we have cough, headache, or rheumatism ; if we are weak, dispirited, or depressed, provided we also have a lock of hair and a five cent stamp to mail our troubles to this truly gifted woman, we need not give way ; we can be made sound. Oh glorious news ! Who would be sick, or sore, or sorry any more ?

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A prodigy of a milder type than this dispenser of revealed medicines is Miss Sophie Cristensen, a Dane by birth but an American by adoption, who has set up in Chicago as a carpenter and joiner. Miss Christensen learned her trade in the city of Copenhagen, where she served the full apprenticeship. When her time was up, a short while ago, she was admitted to full membership in the Union. She displays great aptitude and skill as a workman at the trade, and she is ready to display specimens of her handicraft. Among other things she has made a "self-closing book case," which is serviceable, artistic, and beautiful, and is admired by every one who is privileged to see it.

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But one need not go so far as the United States to find a woman adept at carpentry. Nearer home, in Dublin, there is Miss Gertrude Bailey, who, though she has not served her time to any master joiner, is fully competent to practise the trade which she has made her own. Miss Bailey has, however, taken up the business in its æsthetic form. She is a skilled woodcarver, and like the great old craftsmen, she likes to do every bit of the work herself to ensure its perfection. Amongst her best work is reckoned a carved oak chest—a fine piece of furniture in the old style which needed not only skill but strength to put together.

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One of Adelina Patti's great troubles comes from the prevalent idea amongst parents the *prima donna* is willing and able to adopt any number of babies. During the course of the year she receives hundreds of application. But she does not accept them. The notion that there is an opening for any number of infants in the average human heart is a common one. But it is seldom carried so far as by a sanguine father who advertises "a beautiful boy for adoption" in the *Irish Times* in the following terms :—"Gentlemen going abroad would give his boy to lady or gentleman for the sum of £300. He is strong, healthy, and particularly neat and pretty ; aged 2 years." One would expect to hear he was also of a loving and affectionate disposition—qualities so strongly marked in the father could hardly be absent in the son. If the rising generation were not always too well represented in Ireland, the whole nation would be clamouring for this bargain of a boy.

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The progress of the bifurcated woman has received a slight check in Paris, where a particularly noticeable specimen of the female cyclist was arrested and committed to prison for fourteen days. The cause of committal was not for wild riding—it was a question of costume. The lady was attired in a style that offended the eye of the Parisian guardians of the peace. Report does not say what she wore, or rather what she did not wear. Her dress must indeed have been very scanty or very audacious to draw down the wrath of *gens d'armes* trained in so broad a school of morals as the streets of Paris. It was useless for her counsel to plead that her garments (I presume, tights) were very much more adequate than the costumes worn on the *plages* in Normandy. It had no effect on the stern magistrate. You may dance, or you may dip, or you may even curtsey to her Majesty the Queen scantily clad above the waist, but every inch curtailed from the skirt above the ankles means a day in prison.

***

It is all very well to maintain decorum in dress, but one would wish to see it carried out logically and justly as between men and women. I saw an instance lately in a Parisian daily paper where a man was arrested for walking about the streets with no clothes on. He was taken before the magistrate and gave as his excuse that all his possessions had been seized for gambling debts—he had not even an umbrella ! He had made efforts to obtain new clothing from his tailor and shirtmaker. But they being of the same fraternity of betting men, were also in difficulties and could not supply him. So having an appointment with a lady, as he said, he was obliged to go out ; with the result that he was taken up for a breach of law and order. But *he was let off without fourteen days' imprisonment.*

***

Russia is to have its own School of Medicine for Women. Not that any appreciably great number of Russian ladies are yearning to be doctors. But because the Czar does not wish any of his women folk to leave their country and acquire Nihilistic doctrines with their surgical knowledge abroad. The school will be in St. Petersburg.

Another boon granted by the Czar, but less essentially for the benefit of women, is providing State paid attorneys for the poor. The Ruler of all the Russias has a keen sense of justice in some things ; and he is of opinion that wherever the State appoints a public prosecutor, it ought also to provide a public defender free of cost for the accused persons if they happen to be poor or in straitened circumstances.

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Princess Alix of Hesse, the prospective bride of the Czarewitch, is taking many pretty and elegant things with her to Russia according to the report of the privileged people whom the Royal shopkeepers have gratified with a peep at the wedding outfit. There is a splendid selection of gloves—those for outdoor wear being mostly of glace kid with plain stitching to match the gloves in colour—yellow, tan, and grey being the Princess's favourite tints. For indoor use, she has chosen suedes in all the most delicate tones, while grey, fawn, and what is known as champagne, a clear rich old gold yellow. For riding and driving there are English buckskin, and antelope skin, also Russian leathers prepared at the Crimea, but made up as well as the others in England.

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The Princess's supply of veils is also liberal, and foretells a decided change of style in the coming season. A very finely woven mesh with a neat sprig has taken the place of the ragged open Russian nets with heavy chenille spots latterly in use. There are white and grey as well as black veils in the collection—one ivory white fall made with border and sprigs in a style like *point* d'Alencon on a Brussels net ground comes from Nottingham, and is said to be more becoming than white veils usually are to the complexion.

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Among other pretty trifles are some morning jackets of twilled silk with finely tucked Vandyke collars edged with lace. Other fancy jackets made of light coloured Indian silks have sailor collars with lace insertion. There are also novelties in blouses made of *brochés* silk and trimmed with lace and velvet. One has black Spanish lace on the yoke and sleeves ; another has exquisite white lace put on as bertha, and falling from the puffed sleeves over the elbow. The variety of tea gowns is remarkable and indescribable, as their difference one from the other consists more in trimming—in the changes made with ribbons and lace—than in material or shape. In these, as in gloves, the princess shows a preference for delicate tints—peach blossom, mauve and dove colours predominating.

***

In America the bracelet is said to be taking the place of the engagement ring. It was formerly worn by men as well as women as a felter or badge of devotion to bind them to their sweethearts. The story of Jehan de Saintre and of the Lady des Belles Cousines bears witness to this : "On the first day of May, which will be to-morrow," she says to him, "you will place a gold bracelet of some kind or other on your left arm and wear it for year." The next day she comes with the bracelet which he is to fix and clasps it on herself. A lady of modern times who never relinquishes her gold fetters is Jack Astor—a name well-known to readers of *Pall Mall*. The padlocked bangle or clasp which she wears on her left wrist was a gift from her husband before marriage.

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For the past year or two, report says, that it has been the ambition of every American woman to become possessed of a diamond sun or sunburst. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt introduced the first one. It soon had two counterparts—the one owned by Mrs. Bradley-Martin, the other by Mrs. George Rives. "At present the woman who does not own a diamond sun ought hardly be permitted to show her diminished head above the social horizon," says a chronicler of Western fashions.

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After his first lecturing tour in America, Mathew Arnold visited old Mrs. Proctor, the widow of the Poet "Barry Cornwall" and mother of Adelaide Proctor. Mrs. Proctor who was then 80 years old, in giving Mr. Arnold a cup of tea, asked him :

"And what did they say about you in America ?"
"Well," replied Mr. Arnold candidly, "they said I was conceited, and they added that my clothes did not fit me."
"Well, now," retorted the old lady," I think they were mistaken about the clothes."

Certain [illegible] Kansas) women have signed a pledge [illegible] to wear Turkish trousers.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is dead ! When a man gets to eighty-five we expect him to live for ever. When a man has lived all our time in our hearts, we feel as if he cannot die. Such a man was Oliver Wendell Holmes. We all loved him. His personality, bright, kindly, true, lies in every page he ever wrote. We were speaking in the *Voice* the other day of those writers whom we love. Oliver Wendell Holmes was one of that very scanty company. Among living writers who is there—how many are there—loved by the world ? Alas ! There are so few.

I mentioned the other day the very unusual name of Whittewrong. Speaking of the name with a philologist as learned and acute as myself, I said it was probably Witwrong. "No," said my brother sage, "probably Whiterung, because his trade was to make the rungs of ladders." This did not convince me, nor could I convince him, so we parted with a lowered opinion of each other. I now learn that we were both wrong. The name is of Dutch origin. The original Whittewronge came from the Low Countries to escape the persecution of Alva. Here he settled and prospered. His portrait, as well as that of his son, or grandson, Sir John Whittewronge, are now at Rothamsted, the residence of Sir John Lowes, his lineal descendant. This shows that philologists should learn humility.

Among the lost customs of merry England is that of the milkmaids' procession. It was a May Day observance, so that it is rather late to speak of it in October. However, I did not know of it last May. The manner of their going was as follows. They borrowed a great quantity of silver plate—not sham plate—real solid silver plate—dishes, butter boats, cream jugs, tankards, &c. They built up the plate round an obelisk, crowning the whole with a tea urn. They arranged the most showy flowers of the season between and about the silver. This obelisk was carried by two chairmen in gold laced hats, and followed by a troop of handsome milkmaids dressed in pink and blue gowns, "drawn through the pocket holes," whatever that means, with high-heeled shoes, mob caps, lappets of lace on their shoulders, nosegays in their bosoms, and flat "Woffington hats" covered with ribbons. A fiddler went first in a sky-blue coat and hat adorned with ribbons. The procession stopped before the doors of the customers and the milkmaids danced. The story is told by John Thomas Smith, formerly keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. I intend if I can to make a list of the losses to London during the nineteenth century. Churches and houses, ruins and remains—these will come first. Next, and quite as lamentable, will be the old customs and observances. There are no longer any handsome milkmaids—they are all transformed into men ; and one would like to see the face of any silversmith of whom the milkman should invite the loan of a few silver cups and urns.

Would anyone believe that within a hundred yards of Fleet-street there still remains a street in which the houses stand behind their front gardens, some of which are still separated from the street, by wooden palings ? There is really such a street, and it contains two noticeable houses. One is on the site of the Bishop of Chichester's Palace ; the other, on the opposite side of the street, is a much older house, probably of the sixteenth century. The former house is to come down, with the adjoining houses, gardens and all. The only other place in the City where the little front garden is still to be seen is on the north side of Great St. Bartholomew's. In Clerkenwell, if I remember aright, I have seen one or two such houses, though I dare say they are by this time gone.

I have managed to make at least one reader of these columns very angry on account of certain things which I said on the proposed Carlyle Museum. I do not think that this angry person, who has written me a letter of plain truth, calculated to make its recipient "sit up," does well to be angry. Perhaps, however, my meaning was obscure. Therefore I will state my case in plainer words. I am the more anxious to do this as I am sure that many persons will quite agree with me. My position as regards the Chelsea Prophet is forced upon me by the profound gratitude and respect that I entertain for his words and works. Like most of the men who were young in the early sixties, I read the whole of Carlyle—that is, all his works before his Frederick the Great—over and over again. He filled me with ideas ; he gave me a new conception of humanity. These ideas have possessed me ever since ; they have deepened into convictions. You may say, if you like, that they have hardened into prejudice. They govern me still ; they will govern me for whatever remains of this earthly pilgrimage. In those times my Prophet was an abstraction ; the Voice came from a Veiled Figure. Most men—smaller men—reveal themselves in their writings. In Carlyle there is no hint, no glimpse of the writer. It is evident that he wished to remain thus veiled. Presently one went out into the world, which gossips, slanders, backbites, and is never so happy as when it is pointing to a great man in a weak moment. One heard things ; it was easy, however, not to listen ; they were disagreeable things, from which one turned away. The great man died ; his voice was hushed. Then the painful things were published for all the world to read. It was a story of physical pain and peevishness. I heard that it was published, but I refused to read it. Those who did read it were greatly pained and even humiliated. I have tried to forget this revelation, and to restore Carlyle to his former place as a Veiled Prophet. Therefore I have no desire whatever to maintain a Carlyle house or to make a Carlyle Museum. His books are his Museum, and they are on my shelf. His house is the Library, and I am sitting in it. And no story of any weakness can detract from the greatness of his work and the splendour of the message which he delivered.

If I were a cynic, I should say that the small man only tolerates the great man when the latter has been proved to have human weaknesses. I do not pretend to be a cynic, and therefore I would ask in all humility why the small man rejoices to discover the weaknesses of the great man. For he certainly does. Nothing makes him happier than thus to bring the great man lower and nearer to himself. History is full of scandalous chronicles and memoirs dragging down the great men. No one, says the Philosopher, is a hero to his valet. The scandalmonger betrays to all the world what only the valet ought to know. Why does the world want to know these things ? They do not in the least, when they are all known, lessen the greatness of a man. That, you say, means achievement. Nelson was a very great admiral ; true, there was that little deplorable episode with Lady Hamilton, yet he remains just as great an admiral. Napoleon's little weaknesses fill volumes, yet he remains as great a general. It is hinted that Shakespeare . . . never mind, he remains Shakespeare. And so on. And again one asks, why does the world delight in recalling the weaknesses ? Is it that the weaknesses bring the great men nearer to us ? Do we feel that because we, too, have the same weaknesses, we might rise to the same heights ? Bright and searching is the light thrown on a great man's life and actions. One can understand the Poets in the Elysian Fields comparing notes as to what has been found out about them. Happy above all is Homer, for of him we know nothing. I dare say, if we only knew, that Homer drank too much ; or he beats his wife ; or he grumbled at his dinners ; or he spent all his money at the club ; or he played poker ; or he could not bear to hear the name of Hesiod mentioned ; or he panted visibly for praise. We are all of us capable of these weaknesses. Therefore, we are all of us capable of writing the "Iliad."

The paper before me bears a most regal coat of arms. It has a crown for a crest—an Imperial crown ; the shield is covered all over with animals, heads of animals, and crosses ; for supporters there is a griffin or other fabulous animal, winged, on one side ; and on the other that noble animal, the bull, whom I would rather meet supporting a coat of arms than adorning a field. The document thus beautified is nothing less than an invitation to take tickets in a lottery. It is a German lottery. The highest prize is £25,000. There are 75,000 tickets, of which 37,500, the half, are prizes. Now, each ticket costs 13s. 4d.—a bagatelle. A very little calculation will show that, if the whole amount is to be given away in prizes—in which case the lottery is a perfectly uniquely philanthropic institution—there will be £50,000 to give. Deducting the great prize of £25,000, there remains £25,000 to be divided among 37,499 prizes. Suppose there are ten prizes of £1,000 each, there will remain £15,000 to be divided among 37,489 prizes. If there are 100 prizes of £100 each, there will remain £5,000 to be divided among 37,389 prizes. If there are 1,000 prizes at £1 each, there will remain £4,000 to be divided among 36,389 prizes. That makes 2s. 2d. each, so that the great majority of lucky winners would subscribe 13s. 4d. and win 2s. 2d. Result, a dead loss of 11s. 2d., besides 2½d. for the postage stamp. No. This is not good enough for me.

We are always reading about the wild excitement which used to rage over the drawing of the English Lottery. Why is there no excitement or interest in this German business ? One supposes (with not the least reason for doing so) that it may be a *bona fide* lottery. Where is the rush to secure tickets ? Where are the prices quoted ? There is no rush ; there is no excitement ; there is no running up of prices ; the winner of the great prize is never announced in the paper ; nobody boasts that he has won a prize of two shillings and twopence. I believe that the absence of anything like public excitement over this and all other Lotteries is entirely due to the wholesome silence of the press upon the subject. If the papers gave them publicity, the foreign Lotteries might become as great a nuisance as their English predecessors were formerly, and as destructive to public morals. Long may this silence be maintained !

THE NEW CZAR.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The new Emperor Nicholas II. was born on May 18, (May 6 Russian style), 1868, and is therefore twenty-six and a-half years old. He was named after his great-grandfather, whose reign was an excessively troublesome one—beginning with a war with Persia and ending with the Crimean war, before the close of which he died. The Emperor Nicholas II. is thus the fourth sovereign Russia has had within the last forty years. Nicholas, when Czarewitch, visited India only four years ago. He landed in Bombay, on December 23, 1890. Describing his Imperial Highness then we spoke of him as a strongly-built, broad-shouldered youth, about five feet eight in height, with sharp black eyes—noticeably contrasting with the northern fairness of his complexion and the light brown of the moustache. He was noted to be a good-humoured, frank, if somewhat whimsical, young man when in India, though the frequent changes made in his programme were due, perhaps, as much to Russian ideas of prudence and safety as to the fickleness of his character. He is a keen sportsman, and those whose good fortune it was to be with him on his tour in India, regarded him as a plucky, hard-headed youth, who would eventually develope into a strong-minded, far-seeing man. Whether such be the case or not, there is need for a monarch of such characteristics in Russia. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power in Russia is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I. is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract ; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. The administration of the empire is, as narrated by the "Statesman's Year Book," entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions The first of these boards is the *Council of the State*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1889 the council consisted of sixty members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex-officio*, and including six princes of the imperial house. The council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil and Church Administration, and of Finance.

HOW RUSSIA IS GOVERNED.

Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties ; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the council of the empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm ; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is entrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the Emperor against the decision of the Senate. The second of the great colleges or boards of government is the *Ruling Senate* or "Pravitelstvuyschiy Senat," established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the empire. The Senate is divided into nine departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are usually persons of high rank, or who fill high stations ; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the Emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum* or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair. Besides its superintendence over the courts of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the Emperor. A special department consisting of seven members is entrusted with judgments in political offences, and another (six members) with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown. The third college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff), the archbishops of Georgia (Caucasus), and of Poland (Kholm and Warsaw), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the Emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg. The fourth board of Government is the Committee of Ministers. It consists of all the ministers, who are—the Ministry of the Imperial House, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of the Navy, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the State's Domains, the Ministry of Public Works and Railways, and the Department of General Control. Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers who supply their place on certain occasions and they all communicate directly with the sovereign. The Emperor has also two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Head-Quarters and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the Emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests. According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having four sections (Administrative, Economical, Agricultural and Man

Manchester could be brought to bear upon the reductions of the overgrown military and civil expenditure, we have no particular wish to see them levied again.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

In connection with the question of military expenditure, it is pretty well known in well-informed circles that, when in office, Sir David Barbour fought with might and main against its perilous growth, but he was over-ruled. Removed from the shackles of office, he is now free to tell us, without any breach of official secrecy, how under the present system a Finance Minister is utterly impotent to control growing expenditure. In a paper on the Finances of India read in May last, at a meeting of the Bi-metallic League, he gives us a bit of his mind on the working of the system under the present constitution of the Government of India, and briefly summarises the whole situation in the following words :—" An Eastern country governed in accordance with expensive Western ideas ; an immense and poor population ; a narrow margin of possible additional taxation ; claims for additional expenditure greatly in excess of possible additional revenue ; a constant tendency for expenditure to outgrow revenue ; a system of government in India favourable to increase, and unfavourable to reduction, of expenditure ; no financial control by intelligent and well-informed public opinion either in India or in England ; an insufficient check on expenditure in India ; a remote and imperfect control exercised from England ; a revenue specially liable to fluctuations from year to year ; large and growing foreign payments." Recently, Sir Auckland Colvin, the predecessor of Sir David Barbour, has confirmed the protest of Sir David Barbour in an interesting article in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "The Perilous Growth of Indian State Expenditure," and with rare financial insight into the working of the great departments in India, he shows in the clearest manner what has been the increase in revenue and expenditure of India during the past ten years (1883-84 to 1892-93). The conclusion he comes to is that " the root of our financial difficulties is the insufficient check exercised, under the constitution of its government, by the Financial Department." It would appear that the Finance member is but one of six or seven members of Council, of whom every one, except the Viceroy and himself, is irresponsible for financial equilibrium and is directly interested in spending. Two members of Council are military men, so the military vote in Council is double that of any other department. " There is no control on expenditure from outside the Government, no fear of being turned out over an unpopular or extravagant policy." The fact is that these members of a paid bureaucracy have only a *present* interest in their work. Why should they think of the future or of far-reaching policies as statesmen in England do ? English statesmen, we are told, will feel the effects of their policy for life, and it will be felt by their children. The interests of Indian officials last as long as they are in harness. We should be doing injustice to Sir Auckland Colvin did we omit to thank him on our behalf for the candour with which he notices the work done by the Indian Congress Committee in England to bring, in however humble a way, the condition of our finances before Parliament. " The body," says Sir Auckland Colvin, " which calls itself the Indian National Congress has not hitherto shown itself, in my judgment, very practical in its suggestions. But *it is difficult to differ with a great deal of what it has to say on this matter of expenditure.*

THE REAL CAUSE OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

If this paper correctly interprets the meaning of the figures which are embodied in it, it shows that there are good grounds for the assertion in the recent " Note" presented to Parliament by Sir William Wedderburn, which shows that it is more the growth of expenditure than the fall in exchange which has led to the present difficulties. The charges on account of exchange have become mainly formidable because the administrative expenditure, which has caused in chief measure the growth of these charges, has been continuously increasing." A candid confession from Sir Auckland Colvin that the perilous growth of expenditure during the past ten years more than exchange is at the root of all our troubles—an opinion strenuously held by us all through the last ten years—is perhaps the best homage that our late Finance Minister can pay to the non-official Indian opinion on this vexed question. To us it is a matter for congratulation, not for elation. It is a lesson, however, for those who will not be led on Mr. Westland. He need not have abused the Congress party if he could not shake the position taken up in the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association. The British Committee took up our case on the broad lines marked out in that memorial, and though Mr. Fowler treated the " Note " of Sir William Wedderburn, Chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, with scant justice, the Committee will find reason for satisfaction in this upholding of its view by so experienced a Finance Minister as Sir Auckland Colvin ; while in India no body of men will view with greater pleasure this noble veering of the official view in its favour than the Bombay Presidency Association, and, especially, its talented Honorary Secretary, my esteemed friend, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, who has studied Indian economic and financial questions in the light in which they should be studied. And take [illegible] fresh from cavils such as Mr. Wacha's critical [illegible] labours. The opinion [illegible] shows that the truth [illegible] will sober and [illegible] official palaver [illegible]

[illegible] PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

[illegible] consideration of public affairs in [illegible] and refer to provincial [illegible] to initiate or originate shorter [illegible] Provincial Legislative Council under the new Act of 1892 during the last cold season and two in Poona during the late rains, lasting for about six hours in all. Only one small measure relating to the Peint territory was passed. The Municipal Balances Act—in my opinion a useless measure,—which was ushered in with a blaze of trumpets during the first sessions of the new Council, has remained a dead letter on the statute book and, I believe, it will long remain so goodness knows how long. Perhaps it is just as well that it is so. It may not be long before public opinion up-country demands that the District Municipal Act of 1884 should undergo a thorough revision in the light of the experience gained during the decade. Possibly the amendments which have been suggested have not been licked into shape for approval by the Local Government or higher authority preparatory to their introduction into the local legislature. Similarly, there are numerous amendments on the tapis in connection with the Municipal Act, 1888, of the Bombay City. These, too, will have to be submitted to Government as soon as the Corporation has been able to consider them. Though the sittings of the Council have been few and far between, a considerable number of administrative questions cropped up in regard to which the new privilege of interpellation has come to be exercised. The large number of questions which were put at the recent autumn session of the Council has called forth numerous been the subject of adverse comment. The number would certainly be less if the Council meetings had been more frequent. What is, however, really felt as a disadvantage to the public in regard to interpellations is that the honourable member who puts a question has no opportunity allowed him of making his object clear by way of a few prefatory remarks, so as to enable the Government to thoroughly apprehend his point of view. Nor is he permitted to say how far the answer fails to meet the query put by him. The result very often is that the replies are either vague or evasive. At any rate the interpellator is seldom the wiser or better for the replies given. In spite of these drawbacks, however, there can be no doubt whatever of the fact that this privilege of interpellation is very valuable. It is a tolerably wholesome check on official vagaries, and acts as a powerful corrective against maladministration, and favouritism. The knowledge that an unfair act on the part of the administration, either in the districts or at head-quarters, will be dragged into the light of day, cannot but operate as a powerful antidote against abuses in an officially-ridden country like India, with public opinion not so strong or keen as one might wish to see them. the Municipalities of Gujarat entertained some fears that they were about to be deprived of the privilege of electing a representative of the Northern Division, as would appear from a petition addressed to Government from Ahmedabad some weeks back. There does not, however, seem any valid grounds for believing that the interests of municipalities and local boards—whether in Gujarat or the Deccan or even Southern Maratha Country—have substantially suffered or received no attention. A valuable privilege conferred by the new Act relates to

THE DISCUSSION OF THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

The value of the privilege depends, I need hardly say, on the force of reasoned truths which are brought to bear on the discussion. Sir David Barbour, in his paper on "Indian Finances" referred to before, remarks: "The number of men—official and non-official, English and Indian,—who are possessed of any considerable sufficient information to give a sound opinion on the general condition of Indian finance might easily be counted on the fingers of one hand." The remark is most true. If it has force in reference to imperial finance, it has much greater force and applicability to provincial finance. Neither among officials nor among non-officials are we able to point with confidence to men who could be relied upon to give us a sound opinion on the general condition of provincial finance. In saying this, I mean no disrespect to the honourable gentlemen who are in charge of provincial finance in different parts of the country. It is not state book-keeping in this or that presidency about which there is anything to complain of. It is statesmanship, more than book-keeping, that is needed. It is much to be feared that a systematic study of the principles on which public finance should be practically carried out is almost non-existent here. Principles are often cast to the winds where increase of revenue is the only consideration. Political economy is oftener than not in violent conflict with proposed remedial measures. The official members have, perhaps, neither the leisure nor the inclination for a critical study. And what about the non-officials ? Most of them are busy men occupied with their own concerns and may not afford the time and trouble for a critical study of financial problems, though they may give a general opinion on the merits of any case put before them. Well-informed criticism is as much the result of special training as skill in any other department of knowledge. It seems to me that it would greatly facilitate the discussion of our Provincial Budget if what are called " Budget notes," prepared by the Accountant-General for the information of the local Government, were made available at least to honourable members, if not to the public at large. These " Notes," I am informed, give detailed explanations as to the increases or decreases in major items on the income and expenditure sides. They contain hardly anything which, to my knowledge, can be regarded as of a secret or confidential nature.

WHAT ARE THE PROPER LIMITS OF DISCUSSION ?

Having referred to the benevolences to the Imperial Government for exchange compensation allowance and a special contribution, which, in the case of the Bombay Presidency, came to over six lakhs for the current financial year, the hon. gentleman proceeded :—At the last Budget discussion in Poona an incident occurred which deserves notice on account of an important principle sought to be laid down by His Excellency the President in Council, which, if it correctly interprets the rules of debate is likely to stifle useful discussion. I regret that the incident has a certain personal reference, but the point involved is of such vital public importance that I trust you will leave the personal element aside and consider the question on its merits alone. In the debate on the Budget I was referring to the item of land revenue, the first and foremost item on the income side of the Budget, and the policy of Government which brought in a yearly increase of some ten lakhs of rupees to the State out of the pockets of a confessedly indebted peasantry in opposition to the limts of enhancement declared by the Bombay Government from time to time and confirmed by the Secretary of State. In drawing attention to this point, I believe I was strictly within the rules of debate. I had hardly proceeded far enough when it was pointed out to me by His Excellency the President that I was out of order inasmuch as the point on which I was dwelling was not germane to the Budget item under consideration. His Excellency, at the conclusion of the debate, invoked the help of honourable members in his humane effort to save me from being drowned in the sea of irrelevancy into which I was taken to have fallen. You may imagine my surprise that the exponents of public opinion in the daily English press of Bombay, who may be expected to interpret the rules more liberally, unhesitatingly endorsed the view of the President. It was reserved for the *Calcutta Statesman*, among Anglo-Indian papers, to sift the question on its merits. The vernacular press, be it said to its credit, took a candid and impartial view of this point. Having quoted the ruling of Lord Harris on the subject, the President said. The points at issue between His Excellency and myself are—(1) Are such items of revenue and expenditure as land, abkari, assessed taxes, forest, &c., and especially the policy governing them, legitimate subjects of discussion under the existing rules of debate ? (2) Is not the Provincial Council the place, and the annual Budget discussion the time, for a criticism on them ? Rule 5 of the rules of debate says : " The discussion will be limited to those branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the control of the Local Government, and it will not be permissible to enter upon a criticism of Imperial finance." Here the distinction between what constitutes items under the control of the Local Government and those of Imperial finance, is sufficiently clear. No one can for a moment hold that the revenue from land, is not under the control of the Local Government. I go further and say that the land revenue policy in this Presidency is initiated, moulded, and finally determined by the Bombay Government in consultation with, and under the sanction of, the Secretary of State, to whom every revision settlement report is sent for final orders. The land revenue system differs from province to province and our survey settlement is a question entirely under the control of the Local Government. The rules relating to enhancements and the conduct of the survey officials are all under the control of the Local Government. The second point to which Lord Harris referred was whether the Provincial Council was the place for criticising the administrative system of government. On this point there can perhaps be no higher authority than Lord Landowne himself. Remarking, in his farewell address, at the Calcutta Royal Exchange in January last, on the measure for enlarging the functions of Legislative Councils, the ex-Viceroy said : " If discussion is reasonable and criticism fair, we shall welcome them ; but I hold strongly that it is better for all concerned that the critics should be responsible and should offer their criticism in the *Councils of their Provinces* or in the Council of the Viceroy, *where it can be met and replied to, and not elsewhere, where it cannot.* Here we have the keynote of the whole policy struck for the guidance of debates in our Legislative Councils—the Viceregal and Provincial—under the new constitution in clear and unmistakeable terms.

THE VALUE OF NON-OFFICIAL CRITICISMS.

The non-official members are brought face to face in a dignified assembly with official members who are supposed to be posted up to date in the latest development of Government measures or public policy. It is no easy thing to criticise a Government measure or a Government policy. The critic is as much on his trial before the bar of public opinion as the Government whose measures he ventures to criticise. It demands hard study, and still harder thinking, to be able to criticise or criticism for the simple reason that such criticism will, in the first place, be the measure of the critic's own knowledge of a subject or his ability to deal with it in a clear and dispassionate manner. The country is large, the interests are complicated, the grievances, not few, and the Government is alien. With the best intentions in the world, the Government is after all liable to err. I cannot resist, said Lord Lansdowne, from expressing my hopes that, *the Councils will be regarded as the proper place* in which to bring forward, and in a manner befitting the occasion, complaints which are now preferred, sometimes with a good deal of recklessness, through other channels. One would fancy from a perusal of the above extract that the ex-Viceroy, when giving expression to these views, was addressing his audience from a Congress platform or after a careful study of Congress reports, for it often happens, as Sir Auckland Colvin's frank confession testifies that there is frequently disapprove of Congress or Conference movements do feel, when they read reports of what Congressmen have got to say, that after all there is a substantial basis of truth and justice in what they urge. Sir William Hunter tells us, in his work on "Bombay—1885 to 1890," that it was the policy of Lord Reay that as an English Chancellor maintains personal communication in regard to the larger matters of the bar with the leaders of the City, so an Indian Governor should maintain personal communication with the non-official leaders of the provinces which he administers." Where personal communications cannot be maintained, it must be regarded as only fair and reasonable if a sympathetic hearing is given to what non-official members may have to say in a provincial budget discussion.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

Is not, then, the present position of Indian finance—whether provincial or imperial—calculated, I ask, to make the Indian tax-payer anxious ? " Finance," said Mr. Samuel Laing, another of our Finance Ministers, in a letter to the *Times* the other day, " is an one subject of all others in which native opinion is most sensitive. Europeans cannot realize the intense suspicion and alarm with which orientals regard any attempt to levy new taxes, which come directly home to their pockets or feelings." The sinsitiveness of native public opinion is not wholly groundless No Government in the world that had some regard for the feelings of its subjects would have made the blunder of putting on a fresh burden of a crore of rupees on its exchequer for compensation allowance to its European and Eurasian servants at a period of grave financial crisis. Among thoughtful Englishmen in England it is remarked that, if this concession was limited to those who entered the service of the Government of India when the rupee was at, or slightly below, par of exchange and who are now obliged to make actual remittances to England for the benefit of their families at the present low rates, it would be only fair; but what justice of discrimination can be urged in the case of compensation grants made to those who only entered recently, who are unmarried, or have no families to whom to make actual remittances ? How then to touch the economic conscience of the Government in India and England,so as to enforce economy in expenditure and prevent increasing burdens being laid on the people ? This is the most urgent and the most serious Indian problem of the day or, I should say, of the hour. Three remedies may be suggested as offering some solution. The first is that the British Government should guarantee the Indian debt ; the second is that the Supreme and Provincial Councils should have the right conceded to them of voting on the budgets ; while the third remedy is that India should be treated, not on the footing of a dependency, but on that of a Crown colony. The guarantee of the Indian debt by England would enlist the sympathy of the English tax-payer, and his voice would be a potent factor in ensuring economy. In regard to the second remedy, it is not proposed to alter the constitution of the present Imperial and Provincial Councils. It is not intended to disturb the present number of seats in these Councils. The official majority will continue as at present decisively preponderant. All that is proposed is, that members may have the right of voting on items when the budget discussions come on. Generally, the official votes will preponderate, and the non-officials will be in a minority, but there might be cases, similar to the one which occurred last year about the cotton duties, in which the officials who could not vote according to their conscience, could do so with freedom. The votes recorded will at all events indicate the preponderance of opinion on one or other side of a question. The concession here demanded is but a natural and legitimate development of the principle of self-government. It is only in this way, I say, that we can touch the conscience of our rulers. The proposal about treating India as a Crown colony has this in its favour—that, like other colonies, the cost of the Indian Office, and a portion of the Indian Military expenditure in England, which at present falls on India, shall have to be borne by England. Indian expenditure so far will figure in the English budget, and in that way Indian questions will prick the conscience of the English taxpayer.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The rules regulating admissions to the new Provincial Service of the Presidency having been referred to, Mr. Javerlal said : The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts Bill is another important measure on which the Poona Sabha offered very useful suggestions. The Bill, which was introduced last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Lee-Warner into the Supreme Legislative Council, has for its object the amendment of the existing Relief Acts. It will come on for discussion at Calcutta during the ensuing cold weather. The proposed amendment of the law is the outcome of a part of the recommendations made in the very able, elaborate, and eminently suggestive report of the Commission of 1892. These recommendations divide themselves under two heads—(1) judicial reforms and (2) executive reforms. The Commission is of opinion that the Act of itself cannot afford an adequate solution of the problem of agricultural indebtedness. In part III. of its report it recommends certain executive reforms in the direction of relaxing the rigidity of the present revenue system and showing greater liberality in the matter of granting suspensions and remissions. These forms of relief are, in the Commission's opinion, as much needed to improve the condition of the ryot as any amendment of the Act itself. The Government of Bombay objected to the recommendations touching executive reforms for the reason that the Commission had travelled beyond the scope and terms of its reference in making such recommendations. In the letter of the Bombay Government, written by the Hon'ble Mr. Lee-Warner as Secretary, the Government also observed that, if the chief of the four recommendations made by the Commission—namely, the suspension of revenue as a matter of course in bad years—were acted upon, it would be tantamount to a virtual reversion to the old system which had been tried and found wanting. It is not clear how far such fears on the part of our Government are well-founded. On the other hand, the crying want in the country is how best to remedy the unenlightened absence of a system which aims at securing a fixed annual payment regardless of seasons which play havoc with the crops. Mr. E. C. Ozanne observes that in every cycle of eleven years five or six are bad, and the rest either good or middling. The root of the evil is more climatic than social. It does not appear that the Supreme Government have adopted the view of the Bombay Government. On the contrary, if one is to judge from what has appeared in the public prints of this Presidency, the late Viceroy, prior to his retirement from the government of this country, has placed on record a minute reviewing the Commission's report and dealing with the problem of agricultural indebtedness. In this minute the ex-Viceroy, emphasises the grave nature of this problem of agricultural indebtedness and the danger likely to arise from indifference in grappling with it by effective action. In his opinion any amendment of the Relief Act would touch merely the fringe of this serious problem. No legislative interference will be effective until the question is taken up as one of the executive administration. But the Hon'ble Mr. Lee-Warner, the same gentleman who as Secretary to the Government of which he is the head—is the author of the Bombay Government in moving the introduction of the Bill in the Supreme Council last year, said that the proposed Bill is not intended to give effect to " the larger projects recommended by the Commission," and that its chief object is to invest the Local Government with power to introduce the Act in any part or parts of a district without extending it to the whole district. Now, it is a fact, as the Sabha points out, that the existing Act gives full authority to the Local Government to extend the provisions of the Act to any district in the Presidency with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. But it is urged that the " physical and agricultural condition of various talukas in the same district differs greatly," and as the Government of Bombay desire to extend the Act only to those areas where it may be really needed, an amendment of the Act has become necessary. The force of this contention is not denied, but this is a very insignificant matter compared to the graver question of how best to deal with the growing agricultural indebtedness on which the late Viceroy has expressed so strongly and in no uncertain sound.

POLICY OF THE BUREAUCRACY.

Having expressed his approval of the new fresh rules of Government, Mr. Javerlial continued : That the comments on Government measures should be unacceptable, and even intolerable to the officials generally, is not a matter for surprise. It is so all the world over. But what the bureaucracy in India have to consider is that the conditions among us twenty or thirty years ago were different from what they are at present. Even this city of Bombay will be found to be different to-day from what it was five years ago. The great merit of the founders of the Indian Empire, and of those who consolidated it, was that they fully understood and grasped the circumstances around them, and realised what the necessities of the times were. They looked before as they looked back. What their successors have most to remember is that India is not the stationary country it once was. The world moves on, and so is India moving under the fostering care of the British Government. Moral forces are at work which bring about a moral unity among the people under the action, nay, often against the will of the British Government. New circumstances arise and new developments take place. Such new developments bring new difficulties in their train. Such difficulties are becoming serious enough. But can any reasonable, thoughtful person believe that the resources of British statesmanship cannot cope with them ? Can anyone believe that the successors of eminent Anglo-Indian statesmen like the Elphinstones and the Monroes, and Metcalfes, and Earls Canning and Ripon, who by succeeding to the mighty inheritance left by them, cannot rise to the height of the situation and work in the spirit of the times in which they live ? New difficulties must make new and vigorous demands upon their intelligence and statesmanship. Their highest statesmanship consists, not in decrying them, not in making light of them, but in considering how best they can be met—in short, in a policy of conciliation and sympathy, and not of dogged obstinacy and reliance on brute force. This changed attitude of mind on the part of the officials is, in the opinion of some observers, perhaps the most striking point of contrast observable all over the country at the present day. A policy of " divide and rule," fraught with immense mischief to the stability of British rule in India, seems to them to be in the ascendant. Even thoughtful and responsible officials have been known to unduly magnify and give it a public expression. No one has doubts as to the British Government having the giant's strength, but no one at the same time would hesitate to say that it would be tyrannous and opposed to the best British traditions to use such strength like a giant. Fully realizing this, the British Government themselves have created moral forces of a self-acting nature. One of these forces is education which has made great strides in India. But there are some officials of eminence in India who either will not recognize this, or, if they do, will think it has advanced to a dangerous extent. For instance, in an elaborate and learned paper in the last number of the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society on the conditions and prospects of popular education in India, Mr. A. J. Baines, a distinguished civilian of this Presidency and the Census Commissioner of India, while dealing chiefly with primary education, devotes a few passing remarks at the close to what he calls the highest products of the present system of education—the educated classes. Mr. Baines is of opinion that, " however glittering the surface that lies uppermost, it, by no means, follows that all below is gold." Having compared these views with those recently expressed by Mr. Baines and Sir Charles Elliot on Education and Politics, Mr. Javerlal continued : Mr. Baines speaks of the moral fibre of the educated classes, and considers that it has not yet been developed. " The head is growing faster than the heart." He arrives at this decision from a few stray cases of fraudulent acquisition of examination papers at the university examinations. Now, it would be as fair and correct to thus generalise and judge of the moral fibre of the educated classes in this country from such isolated cases of delinquencies as to judge of the moral character of the entire Indian Civil Service from a few cases of high handedness, corruption and bribery, or of the Indian Medical Service from the kissing case which has recently become so notorious. Contrast what Mr. Baines says with the reply of Lord Wenlock to the address presented to him at Vizianagram by the teachers of the Maharaja's school. " I am bound," as says his Excellency the Governor of Madras, " I am bound, as far as I have been able to judge, to say that the results of this examination are encouraging, nothing but good in those to whom it is given, especially to those who have been called upon to take part in administering the affairs of the country." So you see, gentlemen, it depends very much on the frame of mind in which you are how you estimate the character of a people. Madras has, of late, far outshone other Presidencies in questions affecting the people's rights and liberties. It is to Lord Wenlock's Government that the people of India, and especially the educated classes, owe a deep debt of gratitude for the noble defence of simultaneous examinations in India and England. It shows his Lordship's capacity for taking broad and sympathetic views of public questions.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Having quoted Lord Dufferin to show that his views in regard to education are very different to the opinions of Mr. Baines and Sir Charles Elliot, the hon. gentleman continued :—

Sir Charles Elliott finds fault with the vernacular press. No reasonable man can say that the vernacular press is free from fault. It has its temptation of exaggerated and sensational writings. At the same time it cannot be maintained that this characteristic is the monopoly of that press. The vernacular press is as a product of British rule. Journalism in India had no existence before the advent of the British rule. The power of the press for good or evil is immense. Moderation and sobriety of judgment are what one would expect the press to promote. The Indian journalist, however, follows the methods and tactics of his Anglo-Indian brother, and in trying to copy his virtues imitates at times his vices also. Bearing this in mind, Anglo-Indian journals incur no small responsibility as exponents of public opinion on Government measures and public policy. It does not promote a harmony of feeling by the pot calling the kettle black, and though the sermons of the pot to the kettle are often edifying in themselves, there are times when the coolest head and the soundest judgments are needed in helping the public to view burning questions correctly and impartially. Sensational articles and exaggerated reports of passing events appearing in Anglo-Indian journals do inestimable mischief to the people of India. The Anglo-Indian, be he a merchant, a doctor, an engineer, or a civilian in a remote part of the country, often takes his notions of things Indian from the newspapers. He cannot be expected to verify the statements of the editor. Similary, Anglo-Indian opinion is communicated to the leading English journals, and through them is circulated to the whole provincial English press from Cape to Peshawar. When Anglo-Indian journals put our case impartially before the Indian and the British public, our cause stands a chance of being half-won. But if the nerves of the newspaper-reading public in India first,and in England afterwards, are played upon by some of them through exaggerated and sensational articles, you may well conceive the mischief they have the power to do. My surprise is that the British public so far has not formed a very low and mean estimate of the loyalty and moral fibre of the educated classes as one would fear it might otherwise have been led to do under the influence of sensational literature constantly dished up in some Anglo-Indian newspapers. We may implore such writers not to permit their heavy artillery to bear on our inter-sectional or inter-racial interests, and if, while bringing to light our faults, they appreciate what there is of good points in us, the vernacular press will, I am firmly convinced, reciprocate the good feeling. In this way a harmony of feeling, so conducive to the promotion of public interests, will be brought about.

THE OFFICIAL POLICY IN REGARD TO THE LATE RIOTS.

Meeting, as we do, to-day, in this busy city of Bombay, as representatives of the educated classes from all parts of the Presidency, we have no room here for class and race feelings and differences. Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians, all join on this platform, whose chief plank is one of fellowship bred in mutual sympathy and respect, and in a desire to promote our common, and not sectional, interests. In all times and all places, ignorance and bigotry, pride and prejudice go together, and there are some disorderly spirits in the lower strata of all communities, who sometimes rise to the surface, and, in the name of religion, seek to dissolve the holiest bond of all religions—that which joins man with man in mutual responsibility and helpfulness. Notwithstauding such momentary lapses into fits of insanity, the general good sense of the Indian community soon asserts itself, and prevails in the end, for our people have always been distinguished for their freedom from religious fanaticism and the fury of political partisanship. Their leaders have never attached undue importance to trifling matters, and have always been ready and willing to persuade their own communities that union is strength, and mutual alienation a deadly sin. Religious riots have, no doubt, been frequent of late years in many parts of the country, and it is a question which has baffled the highest statesman ship to understand the genesis of this unusual bitterness. Some have attributed it to a wave of fanaticism which, they think, has swept over the land. Others have, with equal ingenuity, attributed this untoward state of things to influences from without, which are supposed to be hostile to the Congress, and which, it is alleged, give encouragement to these dissensions among the people for political and party purposes. On behalf of this Conference, and the native community generally, I repudiate both these explanations, especially the last, as being based on very insufficient data, and untenable in the larger light of our intimate knowledge of current history. The unrest we deplore is, I feel firmly convinced, not the result of any fanaticism or statecraft. The British rulers of this country have at heart the same interests that we cherish as our dearest possessions—the interests of order and peace, progress and co-operation. The noble Queen-Empress who rules over the land has the same motherly regard for all her children, without distinction of creed or colour, and the inheritance of which she is the Queen will never falsify its past history by seeking to disunite what the highest statesmanship has joined together.

LORD HARRIS' SPEECH AT AHMEDNAGAR.

His Excellency the Governor the other day eloquently justified this noble attitude of official neutrality in matters of religion. It would certainly have been equally satisfactory if his Excellency in his speech at Ahmednagar had not singled out a particular community for an expression of his high displeasure. The Mahratta community not long ago ruled, and still rules, over a wide stretch of territory, inhabited by all manner of races and creeds, where no riots have yet occurred, and its representatives in the Deccan and elsewhere have certainly not lost their heads completely. His Excellency himself in his Satara address made amends for this momentary disturbance of his usual equanimity of temper, and we may well afford to forget these incidents. The inability of the Police and District authorities to comprehend the real nature of these occasional outbursts of temper on the part of the lower orders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities is, however, a fact which we must pass over in silence. Stern repression, and not timely prevention, has been their stock remedy for the disease, and this has been the source of much bitterness on both sides. These apparently strained relations are really due to the increasing consciousness of their social rights which the lower orders of both the communities are slowly realising under the protection of British rule. People who were in old times debarred from the catastrophe occurred, has had the appearance of a lady's pincushion, studded as it is by rafters pointing towards the sky. The other morning a rope was visible hanging from the rafters, so perhaps the much delayed repairs are about to begin.

THE *Overland China Mail* of October 17 observes :—The war is not one of much incident. Considering the large bodies of men China and Japan have had in Corea or in Manchuria during the past month, it is surprising that no further fighting has taken place. All the information that has come to hand confirms the belief that China has massed a large army on the north bank of the Yaloo River, and the only inference that can be drawn from the absence of fighting is that the Japanese forces, if it has been resolved to march upon Pekin, have evaded the Chinese armies on the Manchuria frontier, and are now marching by a route other than the Yaloo River upon the Chinese capital. It is not supposed that they will waste time upon Moukden. There are plenty of rumours from Newchwang, Moukden and Tientsin, but nothing of a reliable character. Strugglers from the Chinese army confirm the reports that the battle of Pingyang was won by the superior discipline and better weapons of the Japanese. Considerable apprehension is felt for the safety of foreigners in Pekin and Tientsin. Sir Robert Hart has sent south all the married members of the Customs Staff, with their wives and families.

ACCORDING to the Administration Reports of Collectors, the condition of cattle in the Madras Presidency during 1893-94 was on the whole better than in 1892-93, as pasture and fodder were generally sufficient during the year. The total mortality among cattle from all causes amounted to 235,611. Of this figure, however, more than half represented deaths from natural decay (124,096) and accidents (6,037) which were not shown in the returns of the previous year, and the registration of which was resumed during 1893-94. Exclusive of these two items, the total loss was 104,878, against 112,942 in 1892-93. The number of cattle that died from diseases alone amounted to 91,515 or 103 per cent. less than in the previous year when it amounted to 101,990. The decrease occurred under all heads except rinderpest, anthrax and foot and mouth disease. The mortality per mille from diseases was highest in the three Northern districts and Kurnool, where the rate was between 11 and 15 per mille. In Kistna, Cuddapah, Chinglepet and Madura it amounted to 7 per mille each. The average for the whole Presidency was 53 per mile, or less than that of each of the past five years. This is easily accounted for by the fact that all weak, old, and debilitated cattle perished during the recent drought when owners had to do their best to preserve the lives of useful cattle and allowed the others to die off for themselves. Taking the total loss of cattle from all causes, the total mortality for the whole Presidency averaged 13·9 per mille. This limit was exceeded in the four northern districts, Kurnool, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara. In some districts in which the mortality from diseases was comparatively small, the deaths from natural decay were heavy. The total mortality amongst sheep and goats amounted to 68,284, of which 32,075 were carried off by diseases, while 25,384 are reported to have died from natural decay and 4,904 from accidents. Excluding the two latter heads, the total mortality in the preceding year was 37,354. Madura and Tinnevelly exhibit the highest mortality, about 15,000 head. Anantapur, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore also show heavy losses, aggregating nearly 21,300 head.

MAJOR VON HANNEKEN has been presented with two commemorative tablets, couched in the customary Oriental phraseology, for his services to China during the great war. Major von Hanneken has had a rough experience since the commencement of hostilities. He has been severely wounded, and twice narrowly escaped drowning. Presumably, he is receiving more substantial rewards than commemorative tablets.

IF the recent battle on the Korean frontier has thrown Manchuria open to the Japanese, writes a contemporary,it must also have opened the land route to Tientsin or Pekin so that Port Arthur, which the Chinese regarded as the first line of defence for the capital, becomes of less importance. From the details of the garrison telegraphed to-day, however, there would seem to be a belief that the Japanese intend to attack the place, probably with the force which we heard of a few days ago as having landed at Talienwan Bay under Count Oyama. Talienwan Bay and Kinchow lie on the east and west shores of the narrowest part of the Liaotung peninsula, about 35 miles north of Port Arthur. Kinchow is a walled town with strongly fortified gates. South of the town the isthmus is barely a mile broad, and here the Chinese have constructed series of parallels and ditches as a protection against an attack on Port Arthur from the rear. Port Arthur itself is the show fortress of the Chinese Empire. It is a small oval shaped harbour about a mile and a half long by a mile broad, surrounded on all sides by hills and connected by a very narrow inlet with a fine bay outside. More than thirty forts and batteries of different sizes, armed with Armstrong and Krupp guns, are expected on every coin of vantage. Plainly, if such a position was held by an adequate garrison, its capture would be almost impossible. It might be starved into capitulation, but could not be stormed. To make use of such elaborate fortifications, however, the garrison must not only be alert and resolute, but trained to conduct the operations of the defence with scientific method and precision. On neither of these points, looking to the experience of the war, is it possible to have much confidence. Demoralisation has already set in throughout the Chinese army, and it is doubtful whether the garrison at Port Arthur would make a determined stand. In ordinary times the garrison consisted of 7,000 foreign-drilled troops armed with the Mauser rifle, besides field batteries ; but it is quite possible many of these have been withdrawn and replaced by others less efficient.

FROM the 20th to the 26th instant, 3 European, 6 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 336 Hindus and 42 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 399 persons. The deaths are thus classified :—2 from measles, 158 from fevers, 47 from dysentery, 31 from diarrhœa, and 161 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 45·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·5 per 1,000 per annum.

ON Friday afternoon Messrs. Cook and C[illegible] cutta, put up, to the highest bidders, [illegible] thorough-breds, which were landed a few mon[illegible] from Australia. The lots were owned by Mess[illegible] Green, J. Green, and W. Griffiths. The atten[illegible] was very large, but the bidding was hardly [illegible] and only in two instances,the sale of the p[illegible] Eileen and La Fiech, the property of Mr. [illegible] was the competition keen. Those ponies, which fell to the bids of Mr. Uphill and Mr. H. E. Abbot, realised Rs. 2,550 and Rs. 2,100, respectively ; the latter being bought under a commission for a local sportsman, who is now up-country. Lord Hopetoun, which came with an excellent Colonial reputation, was knocked down to Mr. McEvoy, for Rs. 2,600, and was also purchased under a commission for a syndicate of local sportsmen. Sardo was owned by Mr. Sol Green, under whose instruction it was sold without reserve. Among Mr. J. Green's lot, Chance and the trotter Rosy fell to the hammer for Rs. 480 and Rs. 460, respectively, while the ponies, Marchioness and Meg, the property of Mr. W. Griffiths, realised Rs. 400 and Rs. 620, respectively. The remainder of the lots of the two latter importers was withdrawn. Malabar, imported last year by Mr. E. H. Gregory, was knocked down to Mr. McEvoy for Rs. 600 and is intended for a local sportsman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE North-Western Railway, as was announced, for the purposes of better management, is to be divided into two sections, *viz.*, the Delhi-Peshawar and the Sind and Balochistan. This is no doubt a step in the right direction : but even still the huge system remains an unwieldy charge. While the question is to the front, why should not the piece of line between Ghaziabad and Umballa be made over to the Oudh and Rohilkhand, which is comparatively a small, compact and handy undertaking. The North-Western has no particular reason for running beyond Umballa, its natural terminus ; while the Oudh and Rohilkhand has a great interest in getting control of the old piece down to Ghaziabad inasmuch as it includes the junction of Saharanpur. Were they to acquire it, all the arrangements for the train services on either side of Saharanpur would be in one hand, and the working would be greatly simplified and probably very much improved. With its arms stretching out to the mouth of the Khyber in one direction, to within view of Kandahar in another, and to the sea at Karachi in a third, the overgrown North-Western system and its overwrought management would be relieved by the transfer, and the public would share the feeling.

THE Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey having been completed and there being no immediate prospect of the construction work being taken in hand, it is under contemplation by the Government of India to place the survey in Madras and Travancore under the control and supervision of the Engineer in-Chief, Bezwada-Madras Rail Survey, and retain the staff of the Bezwas Madras Railway Survey.

OWING to the great demand for transport animals by troops on the eve of proceeding to the Lahore Darbar, the Mountain Artillery at Jatogh experienced difficulty in securing camel or mule transport for their baggage between Jutogh and Rajpore.

THE repairs to the minaret of the Jumma Musjid, some time back struck by lightning, appears to be hanging fire. The top of the minaret for some time past, in fact ever since the catastrophe occurred, has

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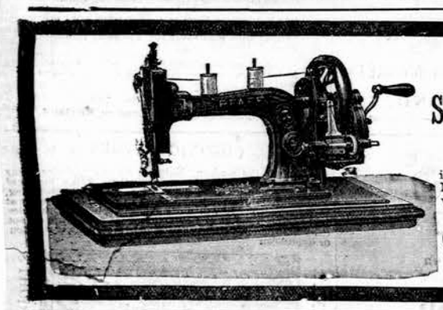

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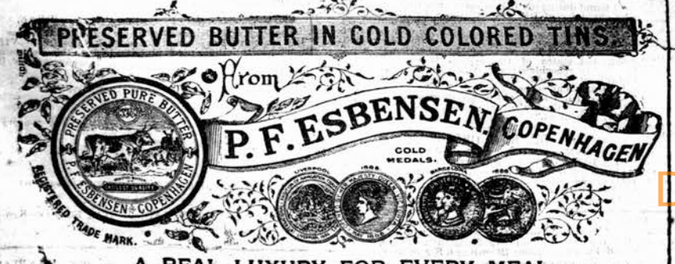

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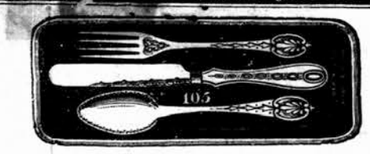

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CELEBRATED GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884. ANTWERP, 1885. PARIS, 1889.

Acknowledged to be the MOST RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS ever produced. The movements are guaranteed well made and finished. Every Watch warranted, regardless of price paid, and, if not approved, money returned.

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£1,000 (ONE THOUSAND POUNDS) £1,000
BUT A PRESENT OF IS INDEED A ROYAL DONATION.

This £1,000 I have actually given away, and am now increasing the gift by presenting, free of charge, the 9th Edition of my Catalogue (now ready), containing 2,000 Testimonials, and Engravings of New and Fashionable Watches and Jewellery of every description, for 1893-4. It is a Work of Art, the Engravings being by those well-known artists, Aldridge and Tilby, R.A. This Catalogue has cost over £1,000 to produce. Send your name and address from any part of the world, and a copy will be sent gratis and post free.

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IS MATCHLESS. The diamonds are Crystals of Marvellous Lustre and Hardness, and cannot be detected from the genuine article. Experienced judges deceived. They will stand all acids and heat. Can be mounted at the side of Real Gems without fear of detection, and can be worn by the most fastidious person with confidence. The Electric Gold is the same Rich Colour throughout the entire metal, and is guaranteed equal to Real Gold. Everyone pleased. Money returned if not approved.

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Single Diamond Pin of great lustre. 1/6 MOUNTED IN REAL GOLD, 5/-

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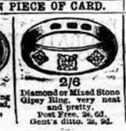

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Buckle or Keeper Ring, stamped 18. This Ring is a masterpiece, and perfect in every respect. Post Free, 1s. 6d. 1/4

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MR. JAMES GUTHRIE, The Royal Bank House, Brechin, says: "I wish to buy two Watches. A few months ago Mr. Herbert Gladstone showed me a Watch he had from you that made me think of your firm the reader.
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12/6 12/6

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"Roman Hunt Villa, Ascot, "May 10, 1892."

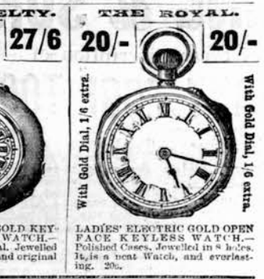
8/6 8/6

ELECTRIC GOLD KEY WINDER.—Gold Dome, 3-plate Cylinder, Jewelled in 4 holes. A serviceable Watch, 8s. 6d. Ladies' size, same price.

THE DOT. 22/6 22/6

LADIES' KEYLESS WATCH.—Gold Dial, Crystal Glass, Polished Cases. Specially designed for Society and West End. 22s. 6d.

THE NOVELTY. 27/6 27/6



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THE ROYAL. 20/- 20/-

With Gold Dial, 1/6 extra. With Gold Dial, 1/6 extra.

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This Watch is admirably suited to the Indian climate, having genuine Chronometer Balance, and the improved Chronometer Lever Escapement. 15 Jewels, Sterling Silver Crystal Cases, £3 3s. Keyless, £4. Lady's Size, Engraved Cases £3 3s. Keyless, £3 15s.

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I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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This is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which has been converted into digestible and nourishing food—Dextrine and Maltose. The Milk is partly peptonized or pre-digested, and Carnrick's Soluble Food is a complete Food that is prepared for use with water only, and furnishes the appropriate nourishment for the building up and sustenance of the infant organism.

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